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HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The successful and rapid negotiation of nearly three-fourths of the FIFTEEN MILLION LOAN of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, and the energetic prosecution of the work of extension and preparation of the Road for an extensive mineral, agricultural, and through traffic, have placed the financial affairs and resources of the Company upon such a basis that we are directed to advance the price for future sales of the Bonds, as explained in the following letter of MR. HUNTINGTON, President of the Company:

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Nov. 18, 1871.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers and Financial Agents C. & O. R. R. Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The Western Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, comprising the 95 miles between Huntington, on the Ohio River, and the mouth of New River, (above the Falls of Kanawha,) is now substantially completed, and will, in a few days, be ready to do the immense coal and other business that is awaiting its completion. The Eastern Division, comprising 227 miles, between White Sulphur Springs and Richmond, is now in complete order and successful operation. The grading and masonry on eleven of the 102 miles, between the mouth of New River and White Sulphur Springs, is complete, and the work on the remaining 91 miles is so far advanced that track-laying will be commenced on this portion of the road in May next, and continue without interruption until the whole line is completed.

In view of these facts, you are hereby directed to make no further sales of the Bonds of said Company at a less price than 94 and accrued interest, at which price you will continue to sell until further orders.

Very respectfully yours,
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

In compliance with the foregoing instructions, the price of the Bonds, from this date, until further orders, will be 94 and accrued interest.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable *six per cent. gold* bonds, for solid and permanent investments, is evinced by the facts that

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1867 are selling at..........115
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are selling at...............103
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO BONDS are selling at.........94

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reasons why FIVE-TWENTY BONDS are so high is because no more can be issued, and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reasons why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties, is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reasons why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling so low, comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio must go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

£100, which cost today..............................$94 31
£500, which cost today..............................471 56
$1,000..943 12

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

Safe Arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis.

Interchange of Naval Compliments in the Lower Bay.

All Well on Board of the Frigate Svetlana.

A Long Voyage, with Rough Weather and Head Winds.

Arrangements for the Formal Reception Today.

An Imposing Naval and Military Demonstration.

The Russian frigate *Svetlana*, with the Grand Duke aboard, arrived outside of the bar at Sandy Hook on Saturday night, at about midnight. The fact of the arrival of the long-expected frigate was not known to the United States fleet in waiting until yesterday morning. The *Svetlana* was first sighted by the steamer *Northerner*, which returned to the fleet and announced the news at about 9 A. M. As soon as the news was received great activity became apparent upon the United States men-of-war. The *Severn, Iroquois* and *Kansas* were notified by signals from the flag-ship *Congress*, at about 10 o'clock, that the Russian frigate had arrived, and orders were soon after signaled to prepare to receive the welcome strangers with full naval honors. About 1 o'clock the *Svetlana* steamed up in full sight of the fleet, which was at anchor in the Lower Bay with the American flag at her main, firing a salute in its honor. As the frigate glided by, the United States fleet, displaying the Russian national colors from the main, fired an answering salute of twenty-one guns. The *Svetlana* then came to anchor, executing the movement in a manner to elicit admiring comments from officers aboard of United States ships. A salute of fifteen guns, in honor of the Russian Admiral, was then fired by the Americans, which was answered by a salute to Admiral ROWAN by the Russians. Admiral ROWAN then boarded the *Svetlana*, and a salute was fired when he left the ship. The ship was then visited by the members of the Press, who were received by Capt.-Lieut. LEONIDE MICHILOFF, who ushered them into his cabin, and answered their queries in relation to the voyage and the Grand Duke in English, which he speaks with great fluency. The voyage from Madeira, which was left on the 10th of October, has been much delayed by unfavorable weather, forty days having been spent in the passage. All on board have been well and the ship has been free from accident.

Capt. MICHILOFF said that after the *Svetlana* parted company with the *Bogatire*, they were forced by a lack of coal to continue the voyage under sail. Baffling and strong head winds were encountered, and on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October the ship was met by terrible gales, which, first setting in from the south-west, changed to the north-west, blowing very hard. The wind then varied to the north-east, and the ship had to beat about, gaining but very little headway. The gale of the 14th of November delayed the frigate for six days; no observations could be taken, and nautical calculations had to be made from star observations. The officers by this means discovered that they were between Cape May and Cape Hatteras. About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon a pilot was taken from Barnegat Light-house, and the ship arriving at the bar at midnight, steamed up to the fleet yesterday morning.

While the reporters were on board of the *Svetlana*, the Grand Duke, together with a Russian officer of hussars, soon afterward ascended the companionway from the ship's ward-room. ALEXIS eyed the reporters curiously for a few minutes, and walking up the deck, passed by them, lifting his hat and bowing, in answer to the same salutations from them.

The Grand Duke is a young gentleman about six feet high and broad shoulders, with light complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, light-brown military side whiskers and mustache, cut short. A resemblance between him and the pictures of the Czar ALEXANDER was to be easily traced. He is a handsome and manly looking youth. He was attired in the plain fatigue uniform of an under officer in the Russian service. Minister CATACAZY, with Consul BODISCO and Secretaries, came aboard of the frigate from the health-boat *Fletcher* while the reporters were present. The representatives of the Press were soon after brought to the City in the steamer *Charm*.

The following is a list of the Russian war vessels now in port, with a description of each vessel and the names of its officers:

FRIGATE SVETLANA.

Ten guns, 8-inch rifle-bore steel breech-loaders, and is 3,098 tons burden and 450-horse power.

General Adjutant Vice Admiral—Poshuet, Chief of Squadron.

Adjutant to the Emperor—Oscar Kremer, Commander of the frigate.

Captain-Lieutenant—Leonide Michiloff, First Officer.

Officer of the First Watch—His Royal Highness Prince Alexis Alexandrovicht.

Lieutenants—Alex. Dellivrong, Feodore Hessen, Ivan Kosloff, Constantine Lang (Pay-master), Karl Tudor (Flag Officer,) Prince Yakoff Schahoiski.

Passed Midshipmen—Alexander Ergomistoff, Alexander Kruger, Alexander Menshikoff.

First Artillery Officer—Nicolay Defojensky.

First Master—Staff Captain Michael Hovitsky.

Junior Masters—Second Lieutenant Valerian Kathrinoff and Ensign Peter Novitsky.

Chief Engineer—Second Lieutenant, Peter Mackinin.

Assistant Engineers—Ensigns Peter Zotoff and Constantine Petroff.

Storemaster—Lieutenant Vassilly Sholkunoff.

Commissary—Vassilly Ivannoff.

Storekeeper—Vassilly Fhilipoff.

Chaplain—Pakomy.

Head Surgeon—Valdimir Kadriff.

Assistant Surgeon—Valdimir Popoff.

Midshipmen—Alexander Bertokoff, Victor Ianisin, Marmal Beroff, Valdimir Vloof, Ivezanca Torenenoff, Joan Lebedoff, Paul Nicolsoff, (third assistant engineer.)

CORVETTE BOGATIRE.

Eeght guns, four four-inch rifle bore steel breech-loaders and four rifle-bore brass eight pounders; 1,155 tons, 360-horse power.

Commander—Capt.-Lieut. Dimitre Sharoff.

Lieutenant—Yakoff Geldebrand (first officer,) Feodore Timirazoff, Vianimin Long, Nicolay Potemkin, Constantine Ostelitsky, Peter Chikofsky.

Passed Midshipman—Peter Venokuroff.

Pay-master—Alexander Von Glasaupp.

Artillery Officer—Second Lieut. Nicolay Pokoopky.

Master—Ensign Ypkoff Golomet.

Assistant Master—Constantine Takaroff.

Chief Engineer—Second Lieut. Polikark Korsak.

Assistant Engineers—Platon Ivanhoff and Ensign Vladimir Varseloff.

Chaplain—Platon.

Midshipmen—Jarif Meleisky, Peter Timonvoff, Gustav Schmidt, Alexander Regertversky, Constantine Domojeroff, Ivganes von Rukterhell, Nicolay Beklemishoff, Peter Ostelitsky.

Third Assistant Masters—Polikar Pavelloff, Ludwig Helerts, Victor Samuelensko.

Second Assistant Engineers—Alexander Tronkanoff, Leopold Yacobsen, Shepan Kusmin.

Surgeon—Otton Krocofsky.

CLIPPER ABRECK.

Seven guns, three six-inch rifle-bore steel breech-loaders, and four rifle-bore brass eight pounders; 1,000 tons, 300 horse-power.

Commander—Capt.-Lieut. Frederick Schantz.

Lieutenants—Nicolay Valetzky, (first officer;) Alexander Sedenser, Oscar Stark, Prince Cergy Uktomsky, Paul Levenhagen, (Pay-master;) Alexey Zinooff.

Passed Midshipman—Constantine Cleopin.

Master—Ensign Peter Karakin.

Engineers—Ensigns Nicolay von Eitsner and Lavrentu Reiter.

Surgeon—Apollon Juraploff.

Midshipmen—Gregory Zoloff, Feodore Vichnevsky and Baron Carl Ungern Schternberg.

Third Assistant Master—Cergy Vajalinsky.

Third Assistant Engineers—Profirian Daniloff and Vladimir Nabotoff.

Subjoined is a description of the United States vessels commissioned to receive the Russian Admiral, and a list of their officers:

THE CONGRESS.

This is a second-rate screw, sixteen guns, 2,000 tons, and the senior flag-ship of the reception fleet; was built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard in 1864-68. The following is a list of her officers:

Vice-Admiral—Stephen A. Rowan.

Captain—H. K. Davenport.

Lieutenant-Commanders—William T. Sampson, Benjamin F. Day, Philip H. Cooper.

Lieutenants—O. H. Stockton, C. F. Arnold, Godfrey M. Hunter.

Masters—H. C. Hunter, Edward P. Wood, J. V. B. Bleecker, H. G. O. Colby, William H. Everett.

Midshipmen—C. E. Vreeland, G. W. F. Holman, T. C. Spencer, A. H. Cobb, W. E. Sewell, F. E. Greene, T. G. C. Salter, Charles Terrell, J. O. Freeman.

Surgeon—Edward S. Bogert.

Assistant Surgeon—Homer L. Law.

Pay-master—George Cochran.

Chief Engineer—Edward B. Latch.

First Assistant Engineer—Charles H. Greenleaf.

Second Assistant Engineer—Thomas W. Fitch.

First Lieutenant of Marines—F. D. Webster.

Captain's Clerk—Willie C. Wyman.

Pay-master's Clerk—W. S. Underdown.

Boatswain—John Hall.

Gunner—W. T. Devlan.

Carpenter—Henry Davis.

Sail-maker—A. A. Warren.

THE KANSAS.

This is a fifth-rate screw, three guns, 420 tons. She was built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and has of late been attached to the North Atlantic fleet. Her officers are as follows:

Commander—Chester Hatfield, commanding.

Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer—Edwin White.

First Assistant Surgeon—Horatio N. Beaumont.

Passed Assistant Paymaster—George F. Bemis.

First Assistant Engineer—Benjamin C. Bampton.

Masters—E. W. Henricks, James M. Miller, Alfred Foree.

Ensign—Karl Rohrer.

Midshipmen—H. C. T. Nye, A. B. Milliman, Frank Ellery, R. D. Stevens.

Paymaster's Clerk—Joseph S. Ryder.

Captain's Clerk—John B. Bennam, Jr.

In addition to the above-mentioned officers, Rear Admiral SILAS H. STRINGHAM, the Port Admiral of the New-York station, and Rear Admiral MELANCTHON SMITH, the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, have accompanied the fleet.

THE SEVERN.

This is a screw-steamer, fifteen guns, 2,000 tons, flagship of the North Atlantic fleet. She was built at the New York Navy-yard. Her officers are:

Rear Admiral Commanding North Atlantic Fleet—Samuel P. Lee.

Commander and Acting Chief of Staff—William E. Fitzhugh.

Lieutenant-Commanders—Silas W. Terry, Francis M. Green.

Lieutenants—Henry C. Nichols, Chapman C. Todd, Abram H. Vail.

Master—Eugene H. C. Leutze.

Midshipmen—John B. Collins, Charles H. Lyman, M. C. Dimock, John B. Milton, Frank L. Ludlow.

Fleet Surgeon, Medical Inspector—W. Lowber.

Assistant Surgeons—Henry Stewart, George P. Bradley.

Fleet Pay-master—Edward Foster.

Fleet Engineer—David B. McComb.

First Assistant Engineers—John J. Bissett, Robert B. Hines.

Chaplain—George A. Crawford.

Fleet Captain of Marines—George Butler.

Lieutenant of Marines—Samuel H. Gibson.

Fleet Pay Clerk—S. M. Coleman.

Captain's Clerk—Eugene H. Harris.

Pay Clerk—William D. Gordon.

Gunner—William Wilson.

Carpenter—Peter T. Ward.

Sail-maker—John C. Chevalier.

THE IROQUOIS.

This is a fourth rate screw, six guns, 695 tons, was built under the supervision of B. F. Delano, Naval Constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—Henry A. Adams, commanding.

Lieutenant Commanders—Frederick R. Smith, Henry C. Nields.

Pay-master—Henry M. Mead.

Surgeon—Thomas Hiland.

Chief-Engineer—George S. Bright.

Lieutenant—William P. Randall.

Masters—Willie Swift, Faank W. Nichols, Adolphus Martin.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Ira C. Whitehead.

Assistant Surgeon—A. F. Magruder.

Second Assistant Engineer—Theophilus Cooke.

Ensign—Louis E. Bixler.

Midshipmen—Sidney A. Staunton, Perrin Busbee, Carlos G. Calkins, Joseph L. Hunsicker, Gustavus G. Hanns, Wm. C. Babcock, Wm. A. Marshall, James M. Wight, Samuel Seabury, John Downes, George A. Saunderson, Wm. H. Slack, H. H. Carroll.

Captain's Clerk—John Rosencrantz.

Pay Clerk—John G. Sankey.

Boatswain—John W. Simmons.

Gunner—Jacob W. Bogart.

THE RECEPTION IN THE CITY.

Preparations for a Magnificent Demonstration—Coming up the Harbor—The Military Display.

This morning the Executive Committee will proceed in the *Mary Powell* to the anchorage of the Russian fleet. The following is the order issued by the Committee of Reception:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE RECEPTION OF H. I. H., THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, OF RUSSIA,
NO. 245 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1871.

Official information having been received of the arrival of H. I. H., the Grand Duke ALEXIS, the members of the Executive and Reception Committees, with their ladies, invited guests and members of the Press having tickets, are requested to be on board the *Mary Powell*, at foot of Vestry-street, Pier No. 39 North River, by 10 o'clock Monday morning, 20th inst., to proceed down the Bay to take part in the reception.

No one will be admitted to the steamer without the ticket issued by the Committee. By order Executive Committee.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

After the reception of the Grand Duke on board of the *Mary Powell*, by the Committee, the Russian squadron will be escorted from the Lower Bay by the United States fleet. The vessels in the harbor will be decorated with flags in honor of the Duke. The *Mary Powell*, and her escort, will sail to the City in the following order:

Steamer
Mary Powell.

Yacht.	Flag-ship Congress.	Flag-ship Svetland.	Yacht.
Yacht.	U. S. Frigate Severn.	Frigate Bogartie.	Yacht.
Yacht.	U. S. Steamer Iroquois.	Corvette Abreck.	Yacht.
Yacht.	U. S. Steamer Kansas.	U. S. Steamer Tallapoosa.	Yacht.

Yacht Fleet.

The reception yesterday was only extended by the American fleet to the Admiral of the Russian squadron. The Grand Duke is recognized only as a Lieutenant on one of the Russian vessels, and until he leaves that vessel naval etiquette denies him any display of formal demonstration as a Prince. As the fleet comes to anchor off the Battery the *Mary Powell* will steam out of the line, and Admiral ROWAN's barge, elegantly fitted up for the service, will be sent to the *Svetland* for the Grand Duke, and on receiving him will proceed to the *Mary Powell*, and as the Duke boards the steamer, the Imperial standard of Russia, the double-headed eagle, will be run up, and the United States fleet will salute the flag and our honored guest with twenty-one guns. The *Mary Powell* will then steam to the Battery, where, upon his landing, the Prince will be received by the military authorities.

In accordance with the following order issued by Gen. SHALER yesterday, the troops will be in line on the arrival of the steamer:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13: The troops ordered to parade on the reception of His Imperial Highness, Grand Duke ALEXIS, of Russia, will be formed in line at 1½ P. M., on the 20th inst. The landing of His Imperial Highness and suite is expected to take place at 2 P. M.

By order of Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Official: THOS. FAIRGRIEVE,
Captain and A. D. C.

The First Division N. G. S. N. Y., a brigade of New-Jersey troops commanded by Gen. PLUME, and the Forty-seventh and Twenty-third Brooklyn Regiments, commanded by Cols. AUSTEN and WARD, will be drawn up in columns to receive the Duke, and as he passes them will salute him with all the military honors. The Prince will then enter the elegant barouche, built expressly for the occasion by WOOD BROS.

The line of march will be taken up Broadway and Fourth-avenue to the Clarendon Hotel, where the troops will be reviewed by his Imperial Highness from the balcony. The City Hall will be appropriately draped with flags and bunting, conspicuous among which will be seen the Russian blue cross banner flying from one of the flagstaffs. The Clarendon House alone will display the Imperial flag of Russia.

The Grand Stand in Union-square will be elegantly and tastefully draped with bunting and festooned with evergreens. From it an excellent view of the procession can be obtained as it marches past, and a distant glimpse of the Grand Duke as he reviews the military from the balcony of the Clarendon can also be secured.

As the Grand Duke passes up Broadway the Trinity Church bells will chime the Russian national hymn. One of the features of the display on Broadway will be the decoration of Grace Church, which will be literally covered with American and Russian flags from its base to its topmost pinnacle, while the whole front of the church will be festooned with garlands of flowers and evergreens. An arch of evergreens is proposed to span the street in front of the church, above which will be the words "Welcome, ALEXIS," in different colored flowers.

The celebrated orchestra of M. JULLIEN will accompany the reception party down the Bay on the *Mary Powell*, and will also be in attendance upon the Grand Duke during his stay in New York. M. JULLIEN has composed and published some new music in honor of the Imperial visitor, and has also arranged many Russian airs for the occasion.

President GRANT was notified yesterday of the arrival of the Grand Duke by dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy from Vice-Admiral ROWAN.

THE GRAND DUKE'S RESIDENCE.

An Imperial Palace Improvised in the American Metropolis—The Gorgeousness of the Princely Apartments—The Grand Salon, the Bed-Chamber and the Dining-Room.

The residence of the Grand Duke, which is a portion of and adjoins the Clarendon Hotel, is exceedingly neat without being at all gaudy in its exterior, bearing no external evidence of ostentation. The front of the house, like all the rest of the hotel outside, has been freshly painted cream-color.

Ascending about ten steps you reach the front door, of polished black walnut, with nothing extraordinary to attract the attention more than will be found at the entrance of any respectable merchant's residence. The door opens into a sufficiently spacious hallway, which ascends an elaborate staircase. Turning immediately to the right after entering the front door, we pass into the Imperial apartments of the Grand Duke. They consist of the three rooms upon the first floor. The front room is the parlor or reception-room. The centre room, approached through folding doorways, is the dining-room. Next, approached by two doorways heavily curtained and draped with the richest damask and lace, is the Grand Duke's sleeping-chamber. From the front to the rear of the building, embracing three rooms, the distance is about seventy feet. The width of the rooms is eighteen feet.

THE GRAND DUKE'S PARLOR.

The walls of this room are painted Russian green, a very delicate tint, lending a charming effect to the eye. The ceiling is frescoed with exquisite taste, the painting representing a variety of vines in bloom. The cornice is a fine piece of stucco work. Upon the floor is a moquet carpet of rich colors very tastefully distributed. On the front wall of the parlor, between the two windows, is a splendid mirror, extending from near the floor to within a few inches of the ceiling. It is inclosed in a superbly-carved and gorgeously-gilt frame. Above the mirror, extending right and left over both windows, is a magnificent heavy gold cornice. Suspended from this, down over each window to the floor, is an elegant satin curtain of maroon color, relieved by rich wrought lace behind. The mirror was designed by WILMONT expressly for the occasion, and is a creditable work of art. Immediately in front of it is a gold pedestal, rising about four feet from the floor, upon which is a vase of the choicest flowers. Between the entrance to the parlor and the window nearest to it, in the corner, is a very beautiful bronze pedestal, upon which is the statuette of a China pheasant, by PAUTROT. Opposite the entrance is one of CHICKERING's upright pianos of the latest pattern and finest tone. On the left is the fire-place, with a burnished steel grate and soapstone backing and a "fire-set," shovel, tongs and poker, of the highest finish. Over the fire-place is a marble mantel with crimson cloth covering and tassel border. Upon this, in the centre, is a clock of marble body, vitals of brass and steel, and mounted with a group of dancing figures in bronze, by L. PILET. On each side is an ivory porcelain tube of exquisite finish, and upon each end of the mantel is an ornamental bronze urn, representing "Tragedy" and "Comedy." On the other side of the room, opposite the mantel, is a costly cabinet of elaborate make and rare finish. It is composed of six or seven different kinds of fine woods of beautiful grain, the panels inlaid with ebony and gold, and is otherwise richly ornamented with gold and bronze medallions and miniature paintings. Surmounting the whole is a gold bronze bust of SHAKESPEARE, raised upon a Russian green ground. Resting upon the centre of this cabinet is a group in bronze by CARRIER—"Lecture on Flambeau." On each side are two amphoræ, after BENVENUTO CELLINI. To the right of the cabinet, near the second entrance to the parlor, where the Duke's messenger will enter, on a delicately-constructed stand of faience and ebony, is a card-receiver of beautiful mold and finish, made of ebony, and inwrought with green, bronze, and gold. In the centre of the stem is an ebony head of Janus facing both the future and the past—"he that comes and he that goeth." Opposite this, near the entrance to the Duke's dining-room, is another pedestal upon which is a bronze figure, entitled "The Dance of the Almee," by BOURGEOIS. In the centre of the room is a table constructed of a great variety of rare woods, which are highly polished and inlaid with gold and pearls. It is one of the finest specimens of workmanship of the kind ever produced in this country. To the left of the fire-place is a sofa belonging to a suite of furniture, designed and manufactured expressly for the occasion by one of the most artistic manufacturers in the City. The rest of the suite consists of four chairs. The frame-work of the sofa and chairs is of solid rose-wood, somewhat of antique shape, but exquisitely finished, and profusely inlaid with gold. The tapestry upon them is most beautiful, being of the Gobbelin pattern, which is very rare and quite famous among the aristocracy of Europe. The figures upon the chairs represent the four seasons, the colorings are as distinct and soft as the finest oil paintings, and the figures as delicate and distinct as if produced by the photograph. The ground-work is of a heavy ashes of rose color. These figures are really charming works of art. Upon the walls of the parlor are suspended four paintings, two large and two small. The large ones are by JANSEN, one of which hangs over the piano, and is "A View of the Village of Caub." The other hangs over the sofa, and represents "A View of Nonnenworth." The two pictures are rare specimens of art and cost over $2,000 apiece. On the left of the folding-door is a fine little painting entitled "The Culprit," and on the other side is a companion piece by the same artist, COMPT CALIX, entitled "First Steps." These paintings are framed in heavy gold-mounted frames, in keeping with the frames of the mirrors and curtain cornices. Pendant from the centre of the ceiling, over the centre-table, is an elaborate chandelier, by HORTON, composed entirely of cut-glass branches, hung with prisms of the rarest quality, and when lighted this chandelier produces a wonderful prismatic effect. Over the main entrance to the parlor is the coat-of-arms of the Imperial family of Russia.

THE DUKE'S DINING-ROOM.

Scarcely less magnificent than the Imperial parlor in all its gorgeous appointments is the Grand Duke's dining-room. As you pass from the parlor into the dining room the eye is attracted at once by the monster mirror and damask drapery and lace-curtains adorning the walls, dividing the dining-room from the Ducal chamber beyond. These ornaments are almost the same as described above in the parlor. In the centre of the room is a round black-walnut table as compact and beautiful as parlor furniture ever need be. It is the Duke's dining-table, and will extend its dimensions to accommodate twenty at least at a single banquet. It is covered with a richly-embroidered crimson cloth to match the tapestry of the furniture, which consists of a sofa and six chairs and a sumptuous sideboard. The sofa and chairs are of a more modern type, are constructed of rose-wood and covered with scarlet satin. The carpet on this floor is the same as on the parlor. On the mantel is an ornament known as a clock set, of Byzantine style, which has almost wholly been adopted by Russia. It is composed of green, bronze and burnished gold. Accompanying it are side-pieces, consisting of smoking implements and material, all of tasteful design and beautiful workmanship. In this room, to the right of the mantel, is a most wonderful music-box. It is no ordinary music-box either—not such as children used to play with. It stands as high as a piano, and is about two-thirds as long. It contains "celestial voices, bells, drum, and castinets." There are six fifteen-inch brass cylinders attached to it. Each cylinder plays five airs, embracing some of the most popular operas. Miss NILSSON, Mrs. MOULTON, and Miss KELLOGG, who reside at the Clarendon, Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, and several other musical artists have visited the ducal rooms since the work of preparation has been going on, and listened to the wonderful and powerful instrument, and have been charmed with the sweet music which it produced. If the Grand Duke is fond of music he can have enough of it, for he only has to wind the box up as a clock is wound up, and the music will pour forth in volumes of melody. Near the folding door in the drawing-room are two fine bronze pieces upon pedestals. One is silver-bronzed, and represents "Pandora," and the other represents "Hebe." In front of the mirror in this room is a very tasty pedestal supporting two silver-bronzed "woodcocks," executed by MOGRIEZ. The chandelier is the same as that described in the parlor.

THE GRAND DUKE'S SLEEPING CHAMBER.

The Grand Ducal bedroom might be called "the blue room." You reach it through either of two doors, heavily hung with damask and lace curtains, crimson on the dining-room side, and blue on the sleeping-chamber side. The hangings and coverings in this room are all blue. Blue predominates in the rich velvet carpet upon the floor. The furniture tapestry is blue satin. The covering on the mantel is of blue cloth, heavily fringed. The pillow-slips and bed-spread upon the Grand Ducal bed consist of the finest wrought lace, lined with light blue satin. These last named articles were imported expressly for the Ducal chamber. The spring and hair mattresses have been made to order for the purpose to which they are now about to be dedicated. They are composed of the best material, and show evidences of the best workmanship. The bedstead is a magnificent piece of ornamental furniture, designed by SOUTHWICK, and constructed of black-walnut, and is highly polished and in every particular a perfect institution to pass a night with. It stands north and south, the head north. In this room is a mirror like those in the front parlor, and the same heavy gilt cornices are erected over the windows, the drapery only differing in color, being blue in this room. A large and complete bureau of polished black-walnut, of ingenious construction, occupies a place to the left of the mantel. To the right is an elegant glaces amour, or wardrobe. Between the doors leading into the dining-room is another magnificent mirror, reaching from ceiling to the floor. In front of it is a writing-table. By the side of the Grand Duke's bed is a pure white mat of sheep's wool. Another is in front of his toilet-case, and a similar one in front of his bureau. A gorgeous rug, with finely-wrought figures, is spread before the fireplace. The chandelier is the same as in the other rooms. Over the Grand Duke's bed, upon the wall, is the coat of arms of the Imperial family of Russia. In a niche, near the head of the Grand Duke's bed, is an old painting of the Emperor NICHOLAS, the grandfather of ALEXIS. From the bed-chamber is an adjoining dressing-room and bath-room.

In the bedroom are brackets and exquisitely painted globes of light blue. Upon the mantel is a set, consisting of a clock and candelabra and vases of Bleu de Sevres and gilt bronze. In the dining-room there are four paintings which were omitted in the descriptions above—one of great excellence, painted by CARL MILLUR, entitled "Stag Hunting;" another large painting by MECKLENBERG, called "The Grand Canal at Venice," presenting a very beautiful scene. The third, by the same artist, called "The Ducal Palace by Moonlight," and the fourth, by the same, entitled "The Ducal Palace at Sunset."

Through all of the rooms, vases of every description and size are placed, where they can be appropriately filled with the most precious flowers that grow, filling the princely apartments with sweetest fragrance. From the Duke's sleeping chamber a lovely little garden has been constructed in the rear of the hotel, filled with shrub trees and flowers, in the midst of which is a diminutive fountain lashing its waters in the sunlight.

Vice-President Colfax.

From the Baltimore American.

The New-York *Standard*, in its review of the list of candidates proposed by the opponents of the renomination of President GRANT, seems to regard Vice-President COLFAX as one of these aspiring gentlemen, and uses some harsh and unkind language in expressing its opposition to him as a candidate. We regret to see this discussion conducted in acrimonious spirit with regard to any true Republican, and especially toward Mr. COLFAX, who is as earnest and determined in his desire for the renomination of President GRANT as is the editor of the *Standard*. "The country needs four years more of President GRANT," was an exclamation of Mr. COLFAX in our hearing within the last sixty days. A private letter from Mr. COLFAX now before us, dated on the 28th of October, speaking of those who oppose the renomination of President GRANT, says: "They know I have not the slightest sympathy with any who, from any reasons, attack or arraign the President. There has been no Administration within my recollection whose record has been as valuable to the party which elected it as President GRANT's. Its acts have been the stronghold of defense for all our editors as well as candidates. Its mistakes have been of minor importance, and any President, even one trained to politics, would have made quite as many, if not more. Indeed, I could not and would not be a candidate for the Presidency if it were possible, which it is not."

The *Standard*, and all others who are representing Mr. COLFAX as a Presidential aspirant, are doing him great injustice, and they ought to know him well enough to be satisfied that he would be the last man in the country to give countenance to any party antagonistic to the Republican Party. No man in the country is more earnest and sincere in his advocacy of the renomination of President GRANT, and none less likely to listen to the blandishments of his opponents.

REPUBLICS AND MONARCHIES.

Sir Charles W. Dilke on "Representation and Royalty."

On Monday, Nov. 6, SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, M. P., addressed a very crowded public meeting held in the lecture-room in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on "Representation and Royalty." The meeting was largely composed of the working classes, and there was great enthusiasm. SIR CHARLES DILKE spoke at some length on the subject of representation, and of the inequality of the voting power in the House of Commons from the large cities and towns of the Kingdom, as compared with the representation of the small boroughs.

COST OF ROYALTY.

He then spoke of the cost of the Court and the responsibility of monarchy. With regard to the cost of royalty, he said: We have first to deal with the sum of £372,000 a year expended upon the privy purse and upon the household, to which I add the royal bounty and royal alms, which amount to £13,000, making up the sum to £385,000. We next have £131,000 of annuities of a similar kind to that which we lately had to consider: the income of the Duchy of Lancaster, £32,000; that of Cornwall, £63,000; the interest on lump sums, such as that given to Princess LOUISE, which have been paid to the various members of the family still living, about £10,000, making up £621,000. Steam packets, insignia, presents such as were given by Prince ALFRED in Australia and elsewhere, pensions to royal servants, rangerships of parks not borne upon the Civil List, make £7,000 more, and military and naval pay to various members of the family about another £20,000. The palaces, omitting Hampton Court, which is a public show place, are £47,000 more. On Windsor Park there is a deficit in the Woods and Forest account, and that deficit of £12,000 about represents the cost of the keepers, game and other royal as contrasted with public expenses in reference to the Park. This makes £707,000, which is the end of the figures that are of a certain and very tangible character.

"THE GUARDS."

Beyond this we have two large sums, as to one of which we can be fairly accurate; as to the other, of which we can give nothing but a guess. The first of them is the cost of the Guards. It would be totally unfair to set down anything like the whole cost of these regiments to the account of royalty, because the infantry are good troops and are available as part of the regular army. I regret that it is not in my power to say as much for the cavalry of the Guards—the Life Guards and Horse Guards, as they are called. I do not speak of the stampede of their horses when the geese sounded the alarm at Chobham; but their cumbersomeness and unsuitability to modern war were amply demonstrated in my presence on several occasions during the Hampshire campaign, and especially in the first battle, at Seale, when the only fact that revealed the presence of the foe was the sun shining upon the glittering cuirasses of the Life Guards; and I afterward had the pleasure of seeing those gentlemen riding up and down a plowed field to find the way out of it, being all the time subject to the fire of three batteries of artillery. I calculate that the cost of the Guards, over and above the cost of an equal number of the line, including an increased expenditure caused by the expensive nature of the sites of two of their barracks, in the immediate neighborhood of royal palaces, would be about £100,000. I believe that it is not easy to overrate the evil effect upon any army of the existence of privileged corps. The first act of the French Republic, after the demoralized Empire was upset,—no, not the first—the first was the abolition of the Senate, the French House of Lords—but the second was the abolition of the privileges of the Imperial Guard, and its fusion with the regular army. At Sedan they had painful experience of the value of *corps d'élite*, and things had come to such a pass that the troops used to hiss when the *Cent Garde* went by. On the issue of the Royal warrant it was found that the Horse Guards and the Foot Guards were excepted from its operation, and that certain young gentlemen who have been in the habit of obtaining commissions directly in the Guards—pages of honor they are called—are the only men who will enter the army without examination. You have been told that the army has been bought back from the officers at an expense of eight or ten millions; that purchase has been abolished; that a competitive examination must be passed before a man can enter the army, and yet you have those young gentlemen—the Queen's pages of honor—allowed to pass into the army by the back door, and the only men who have not to go through their examination.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The salaries in the royal household, which amount to £131,000 a year, include a vast number of totally useless officials—chamberlains, controllers, masters of ceremonies, marshals of the household, grooms of the robes, lords-in-waiting, grooms-in-waiting, gentlemen ushers, and a few persons who appear to perform services, but who ought to be paid for those services as they perform them, and not be made permanent officials with great titles of honor—such, for instance, as the historical painter to the Queen, portrait painter to the Queen, and the lithographer in ordinary. Under the Lord Steward's department, and the department of the master of the horse, we have such officers as the coroner of the household, and the chief equerry, and clerk marshal, and various others whose duties are not of a very burdensome description. Nothing is more singular than the constitution of the medical department. You would hardly credit the number of medical gentlemen who are required for the service of the household, but I am aware that some of them are unpaid. There are three physicians in ordinary, three physicians extraordinary, one sergeant-surgeon extraordinary, two sergeant-surgeons, three surgeons extraordinary, one physician of the household, one surgeon of the household, one surgeon-apothecary, two chemists of the establishment in ordinary, one surgeon-oculist, one surgeon-dentist, one dentist in ordinary, and one other physician—or twenty-one in all; while the Prince of WALES has for his special benefit three honorary physicians, two physicians in ordinary, two surgeons in ordinary, one surgeon extraordinary, one chemist in ordinary, or eleven more—making thirty-two doctors in one family. I should be almost afraid of tiring anybody who listened to me while I went over the list of strange offices of which the household is made up—lord high almoner, sub-almoner, hereditary grand almoner, master of the buck-hounds, clerk of the check, clerk of the closet, exons in waiting, and last, but not least, the hereditary grand falconer, the Duke of ST. ALBANS, who might, perhaps, with advantage, if he is to retain his salary of £1,500 a year, be created hereditary grand pigeon shooter in ordinary. If we turn to the Lord Steward's department we come at once upon a mysterious Board of Green Cloth, as it is called, at the head of which are the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, the Controller of the Household, with a perfect army of secretaries and clerks, and with special secretaries, with special offices, and with special salaries in each of those sections of the department. In the kitchen department we have a chief cook and four master cooks, receiving salaries of between £2,000 and £3,000 a year between the five; and a host of confederates, some of whom have duties that I cannot even guess at—such, for instance, as the two "Geren Office," men. There are whole departments, the duties of which cannot be very considerable, one would think, or, at all events, not considerable enough to warrant their being made into departments of the household; for instance, the confectionery department and the ewer department, while the duty of table-decking employs no less than five persons, who have salaries of between £500 and £600 a year, in all.

THE QUEEN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Now, I have said already that a great deal of this expenditure brings no benefit in any shape to members of the royal family, and that it is largely an expenditure upon mere sinecures; but at the same time the expenditure could be curtailed. No one can doubt but that the Queen might abolish these offices if she chose, and that, if, as I believe, she has no right to abolish them, and take over the consequent savings to her own use, Parliamentary powers for the abolition of the offices—taking the saving to the public—would gladly be given to the Treasury and the Crown. He then discussed in detail the question of the annuities granted to the Royal family upon coming of age, and of the Crown lands. He then said—In answer to a question by Mr. DIXON, Mr. GLADSTONE stated, not long ago, that some of the sinecure offices in the Household had been abolished. To whom has the saving gone? Is it to the privy purse of the Queen? If not, where else? The amounts are not voted. They go straight, under the Act, out of the Consolidated Fund. The saying, therefore, cannot reach the public. All this, again, is a matter of fact. But what is only a matter of strong suspicion, is of a far more serious character, because the amounts in question are much larger—that is, the saving upon menial offices and upon tradesmen's bills. The £172,000 and odd a year, for instance, that used to be spent on tradesmen's bills when the Court kept up great splendor—how much of that is spent now, when there is no Court at all? Where does the £100,000 a year, or whatever may be the amount, saved under this head—where does that go to? Does it go to the Queen for her private use?—that is to say, for her private saving, because the money is not and cannot be spent. And, if so, looking to the fact that the money was allotted by the House of Commons with the distinct object of maintaining that former state, has there not been a diversion of public moneys almost amounting to malversation?

DUTIES OF ROYALTY.

It now becomes my duty to offer to you certain remarks of a more general character, and indeed, of more moment, as it seems to me, than those to which you have been willing to lend your attention. It is impossible to discuss this subject without referring to Mr. DISRAELI's speech to the inhabitants of a village near his house, at Hughenden, made not long ago in proposing the Queen's health. Speaking of the duties of the holder of the Crown, he said that an erroneous impression was prevalent with respect to them. He said that they were "multifarious," that they were "weighty," and that they were "unceasing." Now, we knew that they were "multifarious," and that they were "unceasing," but very few people had any idea that they were "weighty." Weighty means more than laborious. Mr. DISRAELI went on the next moment to call them "laborious," and he never uses two words which means the same thing. He explained what he meant by "weighty," and these were his most serious words: "There is not a dispatch received from abroad nor one sent from this country which is not submitted to the Queen. The whole internal administration of this country greatly depends upon the sign manual, and of our present Sovereign it may be said that her signature has never been placed to any public document of which she did not know the purport, and of which she did not approve." Now, I call these most serious words, and I think if you consider them you will say that they are such.

REPUBLIC VS. MONARCHY.

Now, institutions are not good or bad in themselves, so much as good or bad when judged by their working, and we are told that a limited Monarchy works well. I set aside, in this speech, the question of whether a Republic would work better; but I confess freely that I doubt whether, if the charges to which I have to-night alluded are all well founded, the monarchy would not set its house in order. There is a widespread belief that a Republic here is only a matter of education and time. It is said that some day a commonwealth will be our Government. Now, history and experience show that you cannot have a Republic without you possess at the same time the Republican virtues; but you answer, Have we not a public spirit? Have we not the practice of self-government? Are we not gaining general education? Well, if you can show me a fair chance that a republic here will be free from the polical corruption that hangs about the Monarchy, I say, for my part—and I believe the middle classes in general will say—let it come. A petition in favor of a more equal distribution of representation was agreed to, and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to Sir CHARLES DILKE and the Chairman.

SPAIN.

Another Ministerial Crisis—Summary Prorogation of the Cortes Without Day by the King—Resignation of the Ministry in a Body.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The movements of the Radical members of the Cortes have resulted in the defeat of the Ministry, upon a test question, and a Cabinet crisis has occurred. The debates at Friday's sitting of the Cortes were intensely exciting, and the session did not break up until 7 o'clock this morning. During the discussion upon the proposition to censure the Government, brought forward by the adherents of Señor ZORILLA, a counter motion was submitted by Señor OCHOA, providing for the granting of entire liberty to religious societies throughout Spain, and the suppression of the decrees of the Provisional Government, of which Señor ZORILLA was a member, relative thereto. Pending this, a motion was made to declare the sitting of the Cortes permanent, and a spirited discussion followed. The Government eventually demanded its rejection as a Cabinet question, but their opponents had the majority, for upon a division of the House, the motion was found to be adopted by a vote of 173 to 118. Admiral MALCAMPO, President of the Council of State and head of the Ministry, at once mounted the tribune and read a royal decree, proroguing the sitting of the Cortes without day. The King today summoned to his presence the Presidents of the two Houses for consultation as to the grave aspect of political affairs. It has since become known that the Ministry have resigned in a body, but the belief is expressed in high quarters that, with some modifications, they will continue in office.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope to Leave Rome when Parliament Votes to Meet There—Families of the French Communists—Kossuth and the International.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The *Constitutionnel* says Duc D'HARCOURT, French Ambassador to the Papal Court, has sent a telegram to Count DE REMUSET, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Pope has expressed his intention of leaving Rome when a bill is presented in the Italian Parliament convening that body to meet in the Holy City.

MM. GAMBETTA, LOUIS BLANC and VICTOR HUGO have issued a card soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the families of the Communist prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—M. LOUIS KOSSUTH, the well-known Hungarian patriot, has been elected a member of the London branch of the International Society. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, of the United States Army, who is a passenger on the American frigate *Wabash*, now en route from New-York for Europe, is expected to arrive in England in the month of May. The *Observer*, in its issue this morning, contradicts a report that the General is sent to Europe on a special mission, and says his trip is merely one of pleasure.

MEXICO.

Formidable Revolutions Throughout the Country—Nearly all the States Pronounce Against Juarez.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 11, via HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The testimony in the case of the American bark *Brothers*, which was seized by the Mexican authorities near Tabasco, is so uncertain and conflicting that Mr. NELSON, the United States Minister, has determined to send his Secretary of Legation to Tabasco to make a thorough and accurate investigation into the facts. Formidable revolutions are taking place throughout the country, and a change in the existing Government is expected before New Years. The country never was in such an unsettled condition. The State of Oaxaca has pronounced in favor of the revolutionists, and Gen. PORFERIO DIAZ is at the head of a formidable army. The States of Aguascalientes, Durango, Zacatecas and Coahuila have also pronounced and are moving in the revolutionary cause. Similar *pronunciamientos* have been issued in all the States. Governors are resigning, and general alarm prevails everywhere. Disaffection exists in the army, and Generals and Colonels with their commands are joining the revolutionists. The other officers are disaffected, and the Government is paralyzed. The Treasury is bankrupt, and the people are going over to the revolutionists. The newspaper *Two Republics*, which has hitherto been confident that JUAREZ could sustain himself, and while yet supporting him, confesses that a revolution is inevitable. Everybody is denouncing SANTA CELIA, a native Cuban, and son-in-law of JUAREZ, in the strongest towns. DELFIN SANCHEZ, another son-in-law, has been imprisoned in the capital and placed in solitary confinement. The President, nevertheless, is at work trying to release him in direct violation of the law. The Colima Custom-house has been transferred to Manzanillo. Gen. ALATORRE is marching against the insurgents in the State of Oaxaca. It is reported Gen. NEGRETE is raising men in Puebla for the purpose of organizing a revolutionary army. Gen. ESCOBEDO wishes to resign the Governorship of San Luis.

THE TIMES AND THE RING.

Although our City contemporaries, led by the *Tribune*, have almost unanimously decided that the TIMES had nothing to do with the campaign against Tammany—a decision in which we acquiesced—the judgment of papers in other parts of the country seems to be of a very different character. We owe our warmest acknowledgements to many hundreds of our contemporaries, not only for their kind expressions now, but for the encouragement and support they have given us on so many different occasions since August 1870. We quote from a few of these journals:

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES deserves to be credited with the overthrow of Tammany. It cannot be fairly denied that the TIMES is the cock that killed Cock Robin, and let us hope that it will receive all the substantial rewards which its extraordinary achievement entitles it to receive.

Scranton Republican.

The independent Press and the honest people of New-York have earned and won a glorious victory, and their reward will be great beyond estimation. When the NEW-YORK TIMES, with a boldness and defiance beyond precedence in the annals of journalism, struck Tammany squarely in the face, months ago, the people were almost paralyzed with amazement and admiration; but they dared not hope then that the battle which that paper so fearlessly inaugurated would result in victory. While they admired and applauded the matchless audacity of the TIMES, in its heroic assaults upon the enthroned power of Tammany, the people at first stood aloof, regarding it as an unequal and hopeless conflict. The final battle was fought on Tuesday last, and a glorious victory has been won. The NEW-YORK TIMES has just cause to be the proudest journal in the world today.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

More striking proof of the power of one honest, able, fearless, independent newspaper was never offered than that presented by the results of the great political contest just concluded in New-York. A few brief months ago a powerful clique composed of shrewd and able villains, controlling vast wealth and exercising appalling political influence, sat enthroned in New-York, assured of the stability of its power, heedless of that justice, every avenue of which was guarded by its corrupt instruments, displaying its stolen riches openly in the faces of its victims, insolently defying public opinion and audaciously proclaiming to the people the fact of their utter helplessness. A single journal undertook the task of destroying this formidable organization, and it prosecuted its task with splendid ability, in the presence of discouragement, sneers, threats and even violent persecution, until at last it succeeded in arousing public sentiment, and then, with good and pure and earnest men enlisted on its side, it fought a hard and desperate battle from which it emerged victorious, with a ruined antagonist and a great City and State freed from a most infamous and horrible tyranny. It is not more than simple justice to give to the NEW-YORK TIMES the credit of having broken down, almost single-handed, the great Tammany Ring. It made a masterly attack, it fought superbly, it conquered gloriously. We are proud of it as a representative American journal; we rejoice at its success as a proof of the power of a free Press, and as a guarantee that such freedom is the surest safeguard of our liberties and our institutions. No nobler and better result was ever achieved by such instrumentality, and it will be enough if its bright example shall be emulated by the Press of the whole country whenever there is fraud to be exposed, villainy to be defeated, or corruption to be swept away. The TIMES deserves the place as the first Republican newspaper of the country. Whatever claim the *Tribune* may have had to that position was forfeited when its managers, instead of helping the TIMES from the beginning, withheld its support until it became necessary to choose between adhesion to Tammany and loss of popular respect.

New-York Observer.

The newspapers have done all the work. When the TIMES set the ball in motion, the worst and meanest motives were imputed to it, but these imputations were no injury to the TIMES, while its revelations saved the City! The boldness, perseverance and power of the attacks made upon the Ring have succeeded in breaking it down; several of its guilty members have fled from justice, two of the principals have shrunk abashed from their high places, and others stand naked to the gaze of the City as unmasked swindlers and thieves. The Press has done the work, in spite of the officers of the law. Not one man has been yet brought to the bar of criminal justice. Not one has been even indicted by the Grand Jury. Yet the City has risen up in its might and majesty, and set its seal of condemnation upon its unfaithful and wicked servants.

Washington Chronicle.

The great victory in New-York on the side of good government may be easily explained. But, because it is so easily understood, there may be danger that we lightly pass over the real agencies pushing the people onward to so much good, While Republicans should never forget the aid of the Reform Democrats, they should also gratefully bear in mind all which made that aid possible. And first we would name the NEW-YORK TIMES. That paper has accomplished perhaps more than any other in the whole history of journalism ever wrought out in so short a time. All honor to it for its brave onset on Tammany and for its persistent warfare. And next to this we would name *Harper's Weekly*. Other journals did good service in the contest so gloriously closed, but none of these can measure their work with the journals named.

Oswego Advertiser.

Now that the power of the Tammany Ring has been broken, and its seemingly firm-set throne overturned, it should not be forgotten that the first blow was struck by a newspaper, and that the bold, vigorous and unremitting hammering of that newspaper not only shook the foundations of Tammany, but awoke other newspapers, and at last the public, and brought them to its assistance. Nothing but general, unanimous and hearty action could have accomplished the grand result; but the credit of evoking and inspiring that action belongs, in the first place, to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

Auburn Advertiser.

In the first place, the evidence of the crimes of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and their thralls in office, was given to the world by a Republican newspaper. Every Democratic journal and politician in the State instantly and furiously assailed the evidence. In a thousand ways they sought either to hush it up or crush the sheet that gave it publicity. They tried to bribe the TIMES, they tried to buy it, and then to crush it.

Baltimore American.

The pluck and persistency of the NEW-YORK TIMES are admirable. Having succeeded in creating a great political revolution, by which Tammany was completely smashed, it is now after the "gentlemen" to whose efforts in the whitewashing line TWEED and HALL were largely indebted for their lease of power. Judge HENRY HILTON and NATHANIEL SANDS were direct beneficiaries of Tammany's rascality, but they carried themselves with so high a head and such a "touch-me-not" air that no one but the TIMES dared to show them up in their true colors and drive them into retirement. The TIMES is now after Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and WILLIAM B. ASTOR, who, less than a year ago, certified to CONNOLLY's immaculateness and the correctness of his accounts. Probably it may succeed in teaching to leading men the lesson that the great influence that attaches to their names should be loaned out very charily, and never used for the deception of the people.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Never has the power of the American Press been better exemplified than by the NEW-YORK TIMES in exposing the frauds of the Tammany "Ring." That close corporation of thieves had been waxing in strength for many years It had secured the control of the dominant party in the Metropolis. It had made itself master of the Democracy in the whole State of New-York. It wielded the government of the largest and richest city on the continent. It dictated to the Legislature at Albany. The Courts had become its creatures, "bending the supple hinges of the knee," that "thrift might follow fawning." It aspired to wield the Democratic Party of the United States, for its own ends. It plundered by the million. It employed an army of repeaters to make and swell majorities at its bidding. Inspectors of elections made returns according to the dictation of this Ring. The fortunes of citizens depended upon its nod. Again and again the organization of a great political party was in vain wielded against the Tammany close corporation of corruptionists. Combinations of influential and wealthy citizens failed to check the career of TWEED & Co. The Ring broke through the nets of the law. The commercial metropolis of the country was in despair under a load of debt such as no great city on earth ever was burdened with. The thieves insolently reveled in their stolen millions, and the mob applauded as they swaggered past. One brave newspaper, armed with that instrument which is verily mightier than the sword, declared war upon the evil power that defied the civil authority of the greatest State in the Union. Other journals stood aloof from jealousy; some even threw obstacles in the way. But steadily, day after day, the wholesome light of heaven was let in upon the great heaps of ordure that festered around Tammany. The people at first wondered at the audacity. The Ring smiled in scorn and contempt. Soon, however, was heard far and wide the low, rumbling thunder of popular indignation. The thieves sniffed the coming tempest. They offered the TIMES a million of money to disband its little company of valiant "knights of the quill." The journal pursued its course like the powers of nature, "making no haste, taking no rest." The red fires of the world's instinctive hate of villainy and fraud were kindled, and today the thieves are fugitives or in durance. A pen armed with the eternal justice carries comfort to the oppressed and terror to evil-doers. Thanks to the TIMES, not only for its exposition of crimes against property, but also for a bright example of high-toned journalism.

Syracuse Standard.

A few weeks ago the NEW-YORK TIMES, which the Press freely acknowledges as the pioneer in the Reform movement, made the most startling disclosures concerning the frauds that had been practiced by the authorities of New-York. It gave the facts and figures of the most gigantic robbery of the public treasury that had ever been perpetrated under any form of government. It proved the existence of an organized conspiracy to plunder the taxpayers of the Metropolis. It showed that men, who a few years ago were as bankrupt in purse as they now are in reputation had become millionaires, and it designated the dishonest sources of their wealth. The revelations of the TIMES inaugurated a war upon the corrupt men in City and in State who had used their positions for their own aggrandizement. The party with which they were identified, also, became the object of attack, upon the hypothesis that the party which cherished such men and winked at the instrumentalities they employed must itself be essentially base.

Trenton Daily State Gazette.

When the NEW-YORK TIMES, almost single-handed, opened its warfare upon Tammany, it looked like an infant attacking a giant. The bold, bad men, who were at the head of that organization, were seemingly impregnably intrenched in their stronghold of power. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL held in their firm grasp every rein of power; had under absolute subjection every element and channel of political strength. Backed by 60,000 Democratic majority in the City, and a Governor and all the patronage of authority in the State, there position seemed, indeed, unassailable. To attack their unshakened stronghold, thus entrenched and environed by all the approved appliances of political warfare, with the Press, using only the weapons of truth and justice, appeared like a Quixotic experiment.

Cazenovia, (N. Y.) Republican.

The credit of exposing the enormous frauds of the Ring, that would soon have made New-York bankrupt, and the subsequent proceedings against TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and those that have shared their guilty gains, belongs largely to the NEW-YORK TIMES. That paper denounced the robbers when it required courage to do it, when the RING was strong to defend themselves, and apparently so entrenched in their position as to defy assault. It is an able paper in every department. There is no better.

Chenango (N. Y.) Telegraph.

The movements which have culminated in this great event began in July, and it is but justice to say that the boldness, the vigor, and the ability displayed by the NEW-YORK TIMES, as the leader in unearthing of the infamous robberies of the Ring, and the swift and telling blows upon Tammany, encouraged and hastened the movements which have resulted so auspiciously.

Lafayette (Ind.) Daily Journal.

The Tammany frauds were discovered, dragged to light and exposed through the persistent efforts of a single brave Republican newspaper—the NEW-YORK TIMES. In its efforts to compass this result, that paper was opposed, abused and ridiculed by the entire Democratic Press of the country. The facts and figures published in the TIMES, which directly brought about the catastrophe which has overtaken the Ring, were denounced as ridiculously false by the Democratic Press and Democratic politicians everywhere. Even after the continued reiteration of its charges by the TIMES, accompanied by these facts and figures, had made such an impression upon the public mind as to compel Mayor HALL to issue a whitewashing manifesto, in which he attempted to explain away the thieveries—even then the Democratic Party refused to own the truth, and Democratic journals persisted in representing the members of the "Ring" as very much persecuted and maligned, but honest and upright individuals. We distinctly remember how triumphantly the Democratic organ of this city proclaimed that HALL's message totally exploded all the allegations of dishonesty against the City administration. But for the fact that the TIMES dragged the nefarious operations to the light—and such a strong light that there could be no possible mistake or way of escape—the Democratic Press of the country would today be swearing by HALL, and SWEENEY, and TWEED, as the very purest, most virtuous, and most disinterested patriots the world ever saw.

New-York Daily News.

Never was the power of the Press and its capacity to do good more plainly shown than it has been in the canvass which terminated in last Tuesday's overwhelming triumph. That it is the true guardian of the liberties of a free people was never more strikingly illustrated.

When the TIMES, a few short months ago, opened its splendid campaign against the Ring, the contest seemed desperate and hopeless. On the one hand was the most powerful despotism that this continent has ever known, controlled by men of intellect and experience, intrenched in a net-work of powerful offices, armed with the most cunningly-devised laws, supported by trusty and devoted retainers, and having at their command inexhaustible supplies of money. On the other was a single newspaper. The contest so boldly begun was as bravely fought through, and, one by one, most of the other Metropolitan papers ranged themselves by the side the TIMES. The contest having assumed proportions beyond any partisan struggle, we threw our columns into the fight, and day after day more than 100,000 copies of the *Daily News*, besides our immense German editions, were laid before our 500,000 readers. The people were taught their rights, and how to maintain them. The tools of the Ring were warned not to trifle with the ballot-box. And what is the result?

New-Haven Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has a right to be proud of the result of the campaign in New-York. It is the most signal illustration of the power of the Press ever given in this country. Single-handed the TIMES attacked the most compact, unscrupulous and powerful Ring of corruptionists ever organized, and has won a complete victory. But a few months ago Tammany was all-powerful in the State of New-York, and the law-giver of its party in the country. Men trembled lest the bad who ruled its counsels should succeed in getting control of the Government of the nation, and transfer to Washington and the broad field of the Republic the despicable tactics and wholesale plundering that have marked their career in the Empire State. The TIMES dared to grapple with this ignoble giant; it has fought the battle manfully to the end, and to it belongs the highest honors in the jubilee of victory. What if it has said occasionally an indiscreet thing, or failed to choose with unvarying nicety its words. It has fought a good fight in a glorious cause, and we can excuse much in the manner of striking its blows. All honor to the men and the journals that have rendered good service in the campaign; it detracts nothing from the glory of the pioneer that it received timely assistance. To the TIMES belongs the credit of arousing the public sentiment that made it possible to crush the Ring and bring the thieves to justice.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It seems somewhat invidious to bestow special praise where all have done so well. But it is no more than fair that due acknowledgment should be made to a journal that has been foremost in the attack on Tammany, and that for a while waged the righteous war in the Metropolis single-handed with the thieves. The Buffalo *Courier* attributes the defeat of its party "solely to the popular indignation at the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated in the City of New-York." All honor then, say we, to the NEW-YORK TIMES, which was the first to expose the rottenness, corruption and plunder of the Ring and which has kept on fighting Tammany until the "Boss" is now a prisoner in the hands of law, until the Metropolis has been wrested from the Ring, and until Tammany has been almost driven out of the State's legislative halls. The TIMES has fought a splendid fight, and has the right to claim that it led the Republicans to victory in this glorious struggle.

Boston Evening Transcript.

The victory over Tammany in New-York City and State is something to be emphasized and held up for imitation, as well as approval, without a moment's delay. The story is simple, but immensely significant. Gross, long-continued rascality, having its origin in a criminal indifference to and neglect of their public duties by the better class of citizens, selfishly allowing the evil to become gigantic, at last provoked an exposure—chiefly the persistent work of the courageous NEW-YORK TIMES.

Titusville Morning Herald.

The Press is entitled to no small credit for the defeat of Tammany. The New-York Legislature was the obsequious register of TWEED's will, stooping low to suit the interests of "the Ring;" the judicial ermine was spotted with fraud and suspicion; the ballot-box was no longer a fair expression of the public will, but candidates were counted in and counted out at the beck of the Ring; no man's property was safe from spoliation, and crime stalked abroad, snapping its fingers in contempt of justice. The Press generally had been muzzled and bribed to silence or connivance by official advertising and patronage. Such was the situation a few months ago, when the NEW-YORK TIMES began the assault on the Ring by exposing its gigantic frauds and robberies. The *World* and other Democratic papers said that the basis of the charges was personal pite, and defended HALL and TWEED as if they were injured innocents. The *Tribune* advised TWEED to sue the TIMES for libel, that a Court of justice might adjudge the case. The Mayor felt so strong in his refuge of lies, and cordon of villainy as impudently to ask, "What are you going to do about it?" But the exposures were copied all over the country, and excited there a profounder sensation than even in New-York. The sentiment of the country was that popular government itself was on trial, and that the canker of municipal corruption was as deadly and poisonous an influence to free institutions as slavery itself. We believe that the aroused indignation of the American people outside of the Metropolis tended powerfully to keep up and render effective the warfare waged on Tammany.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Chronicle.

There is nothing that is more jealously guarded by public opinion in America than the freedom of the Press. So sensitive is the public mind on this subject that any effort to circumscribe the scope of action on a newspaper, though such paper may be more than half wrong, always acts for its benefit. This is as it should be. So long as the Press does not abuse the confidence and good-will thus manifested, it will continue thus. One of the most fatal blunders ever made by the Tammany thieves, was their effort to crush the TIMES by an ejectment suit, whereby they expected to get possession of its building and silence its powerful batteries, which thundered day after day at the strong citadel of corruption. The plain statement of facts, put forth in the vigorous style which characterizes the TIMES editorials, carried conviction to the minds of every one, but the attempt to silence the paper, to crush it under the immense weight of the Tammany Ring, was received with public indignation, which found expression in various ways and in thunder tones.

Pittsburg Daily Gazette.

It is admitted on all hands that the country is indebted, chiefly, to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the glorious defeat of the Democracy in that State. It is a fine exhibition of the power of the Press, when wielded in a good cause. Nothing can withstand it, and so much greater is the obligation imposed upon all journalists "to be just, and fear not," and let all their aims be their country's, their God's and truth's.

Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer.

Public feeling has long been ripening in New-York to such a result as that of last week's election. There was needed some positive proof of such corruption as really threatened the property of the City with practical confiscation, to unite all parties in a grand Reform movement. This proof was forthcoming in the City accounts published by the NEW-YORK TIMES. To the Press, therefore, belongs the credit of having precipitated this revolution.

Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin.

This was actually the condition of affairs in the greatest City and State in this all-powerful republic last Summer, when the NEW-YORK TIMES planned and inaugurated the aggressive and valorous war that drove Tammany to its Waterloo on Tuesday last. It was in vain that the haughty enemy shouted defiance with his legions of Thugs and his platoons of newspaper Hessians. Day after day and week after week were double columns of figures poured broadside after broadside against his intrenhments. The country Press rallied to the onset. One after another of his batteries were silenced, and soon his entire camp was seized with consternation and dismay. The result has been told. A city sacked and plundered has been rescued from destruction, and a State enthralled has been redeemed. The country has been relieved of a political vampire, and the morals of a nation reinvigorated. What an encomium is this grand achievement upon the virtue of an independent Press. Let not those who seek to make wealth the stepping-stone to position and popularity talk lightly of the integrity of the American Press, or underestimate its influence. The nineteen millions stolen by Tammany could not silence the Press of a single city, and in the flush of a well-won victory for the right, it today stands out, the panoply of virtue, the palladium of liberty, the pride of the country.

FLORIDA.

Proclamation by the Governor—The Taxes to be Collected.

Gov. REED, of Florida, has issued the following proclamation under date of Nov. 6:

To the People of the State of Florida:

WHEREAS, it is evident that agitators in the State are imperiling the public peace through their evil counsellings, and that men of high standing and influence in the estimation of certain classes of the people are seeking to bring the laws into contempt, thereby inciting to a disturbance of the tranquility of society and to civil commotions. Under the constitutional obligations resting upon me "to see that the laws are faithfully executed." it becomes my duty to take special notice of these dangerous proceedings and seductive artifices with which the public mind is assailed, and to warn citizens against the bitter consequences in which they may thus become involved, violating the laws, subverting order, and convulsing society.

The immediate occasion seized upon by those disaffected toward the Government, and seeking to engender agitation, disquieting the public mind, is associated with the enforcement of the collection of the taxes, under the "Equalization act,' passed by the Legislature of the State at its last session, in accordance with the imperative requirements of the Constitution. Taking advantage of the diminution in the cotton crop and other products of the soil, by reason of the unfavorable seasons, causing a more than usual monetary pressure and rendering the burden of the taxes under the "Eqalization Act" apparently oppressive, and seeing the opportunity thus presented for stirring up opposition to the administration of the laws and encouraging seditious sentiments toward the Government, it is pretended that certain constitutional formalities were not observed by your representatives in the Legislature in the passage of the "Equalization Act." and, therefore, that the act itself is null and void and cannot be rightfully enforced, leaving citizens to infer that there is really no obligations upon them, under the law, to pay their taxes. To this it is only necessary to say, that, were the fact as alleged, the taxes must still be paid; for an act of the Legislature, approved by the Executive, as this act has been, and recorded in the State Department among the archives of the Government, is absolute law, binding upon every citizen, and is not to be infracted or opposed in its execution with impunity, nor will it be while I hold the Executive power of the State, until, by a case legitimately arising and legally brought before the Supreme Judiciary, it shall have been declared unconstitutional, or until repealed by the law-making power itself. Even after a case has been duly brought before the Supreme Judiciary, involving the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature properly approved and recorded, no one is at liberty to question its binding authority as law until fully adjudicated and pronounced against by that august tribunal. Nor can its sanctity be invaded even under a motion in the Legislature for its repeal, until the motion has prevailed in both Houses and met the Executive sanction. Herein may be seen not only the proper mode of testing the authority and force of an act of the Legislature as law, but also the perilous attitude in which citizens might thoughtlessly place themselves by yielding too hastily to the passionate appeals and cunning designs of political demagogues, too often intent alone upon schemes of personal aggrandizement, regardless alike of the peace and good order of society and of the majesty of the laws.

Nor is it, in this connection, unworthy of consideration, that, at the formation of the Constitution which now peremptorily enjoins upon me the enforcement of the laws, some of those citizens were brought into my counsels and those of the Convention framing that fundamental instrument of government who seem now most prominent in the wild clamor that alarms the peace of the State, through opposition to an act of the Legislature made under its provisions, and that, after the people by their suffrages had sanctioned and ratified, as their own, this rule of government, and by their votes had elevated me to the Gubernatorial chair, in the arrangement of my Cabinet officers I sedulously sought to respect the feelings and sentiments of those very citizens, by avoiding all invidious distinctions between citizens, and gave place by my side in the administration to representative men from each and every element of the population, thus endeavoring to harmonize all hearts and minds, and to conduct the public counsels through the united wisdom of the whole to the best and wisest ends. But while patriotism and virtue hailed the propitious moment as ominous of a happy and prosperous future, personal objects and ambitious designs soon intervened with jarring discord to arouse private jealousies and party strife, blasting to the hopes so auspiciously entertained. Until citizens shall forego the rancor and hate associated with the past, and agree by general consent to unite for the public good, yielding up, on the altar of the country, old prejudices, there can be no redemption from the woes that inflict society and jeopard the public security, while suppressing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It is my duty to enjoin upon all this course, so elevating to the heart of man and commendable in the light of Christianity.

Now, therefore, I, HARRISON REED, Governor of Florida, under and by virtue of the Constitution of the State, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, do solemnly command all citizens to abstain from the infraction of the all laws and from all and every act whatsoever that through opposition to the laws, or otherwise, tends to a breach of the public peace; and I imperatively enjoin it upon every one duty to pay to the proper Collectors, when called upon, the taxes imposed and levied upon them under appropriations made by the Legislature for the current year, and as assessed against them through the force of the provisions of the act of Jan. 27, A. D. 1871, styled the "Equalization act."

Done at the City of Tallahassee this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

HARRISON REED,
Governor.

[SEAL.]

By the Governor: Attest,
JONATHAN C. GIBBS,
Secretary of State.

Mayor Mason's Reply to Gov. Palmer.

The following is the reply of Mayor MASON, of Chicago, to Gov. PALMER's letter, published in Friday's TIMES:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1871.

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois:

Your letter of date of 18th inst. has been received. Had your Excellency, when in Chicago on the 11th and 12th of this month, informed me or Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN of your disapprobation of the course that I had thought proper to pursue in having, on the 10th inst., solicited his aid in preserving the peace and order of the city, and protecting the lives and property of its inhabitants, satisfactory reasons could have been given your Excellency for so doing, many of which it would even now be unwise to make public. In the performance of my official duties I believed that the emergency required me to take the step that I did. I do not believe, when the lives and property of the people, the peace and good order of a large city, are in danger, that it is the time to stop and consider any questions of "policy," but that if the United States, by the strong arm of its military, can give the instantly-required protection to life, property, and order, it is the duty of those in power to avail themselves of such assistance. Before the receipt of your communication I had already, upon consultation with other city officers, decided to dispense with military aid in a day or two; and I am happy to inform your Excellency that on Monday, the 23d inst., your Excellency will be relieved of all anxiety on account of the assistance of the military in protecting the lives and property of this people.

Very respectfully, R. B. MASON, Mayor.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A New and Dangerous Project on Foot.

General Alarm Among Educational Experts—Nathaniel Sands in a New "Reform" Movement—What the Teachers Say of It.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, late of the Citizens' Association, and now of the School Commissioners of this City, is endeavoring to foist a novel scheme upon the public mind and purse. His enterprise is calculated to completely revolutionize existing plans, to abolish the present system of study adopted after many years of costly and careful experience, and to substitute an entirely new and untried idea. The most competent of our educational authorities have not only deprecated the entire proposition, but predict the most disastrous result in the event of its adoption. Over twenty years have been used in various experiments to form the present system. It has proved remarkably successful. Practically it has worked with but few defects, and has earned, and well merited, ecomiums of praise from every part of the world. All this is now threatened with utter destruction. If the foible of Mr. SANDS, and his ambitious instigators in the background, is indulged, the whole of our fair educational fabric will be shattered into ruin by one blow. The public should be thoroughly aroused, for the peril is not exaggerated.

Some months ago the Board of education became convinced of the necessity of making sundry changes in the system of public instruction. For this purpose the Committee on the course of Study, School-books and Hygienics were charged with the consideration of the subject. They were Hon. MAGNUS GROSS, a gentleman of acknowledged educational experience, both at home and abroad; Hon. H. C. VAN VOORST, an Ex-Judge and legal practitioner of well-known attainments, and Hon. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, a gentleman of great practical common sense. With great care, after frequent conferences and examinations, extending through months, they presented an elaborate report, which at once secured the approbation of a large majority of the best educational professors in the State. All the changes proposed in this document were to be gradual.

Subsequently at a meeting of the Board, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, (who, let it be remembered, was not a member of the Committee,) presented a voluminous manuscript, (prepared by an uneasy pedagogue,) which proposed a sweeping abolition of everything now in use, and the substitution of impossible plans. By a nimble movement, a vote was secured to enter the document upon the journal of the regular proceedings of the Board—an extraordinary precedent, considering that the special report of the appointed Committee had already been submitted and was then under advisement.

Commissioner BELL has since resigned. Commissioner INGERSOLL has not attended recent meetings, and probably but one Commissioner is earnestly in favor of Mr. SANDS' freak. In order to comprehend the whole subject, a day's labor must be expended upon Mr. SANDS' report—possibly a week will then be needed to analyze its eccentricities. A faint idea may be gleaned from the fact that the natural appellatives to the grades, as are now in use, commencing with the highest as "first," are entirely reversed. By an inexplicable paradox, the seventh grade is made the highest in the new arrangement proposed.

English Grammar is partially ignored. There are most ludicrous blunders in the printed schedule, natural history, mineralogy, domestic animals, common geometrical forms, wild animals, vegetable physiology, astronomy, and human physiology being jumbled together in the most hobgoblin confusion. A cast-iron machinery of time is allotted for recitations, without regard to their varying requirements—one being chopped down to the same exact measure of minutes as the other. The total number of minutes per week is made out to be 1,350 while the regular Committee's report alleges 1,245 minutes. The former calculation is, for practical purposes, utterly impossible.

Mr. SANDS' plan partially ignores English Grammar. Prefixes and suffixes are drilled upon in disconnected exercises and by curious methods, but no gradual and proper instruction is given in Grammar regularly until the pupil reaches the two higher (the sixth and seventh) grades. The third grade schedule of studies commences with:

Reading—In the grade of a Fourth Reader, with exercises, as in preceding grades: occasionally in a volume of voyages and travels, with familiar conversations.

Further on in the course is:

Geography.—Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, Western Europe, on the coast, from the Straits of Gibraltar to and including Norway and Sweden, without text-book.

Mr. SANDS has the honor of being the first geographer who has transferred Sweden to the sea-coast of Western Europe! Text-books, most invaluable aids to the adult, as well as to the immature mind, are to be interdicted! As a veteran teacher remarked: "Well, Mr. SANDS may know more than everybody else, but it seems to me his plan is like throwing the compass overboard, and steering the ship by guesswork!" The fourth grade list commences with:

Reading—In a Fourth Reader, with exercises as in preceding grades; occasionally in a volume of short interesting biographies, with familiar conversations.

Geography—Remainder of Europe, Asia, Africa. Western Europe reviewed, particularly Great Britain, without text-book.

Reading exercises in "interesting biographies, with familiar conversations," may all be very well, but why not read exercises in Algebra. The Readers now in use combine every style of romance, poetry, history, &c.—what could be better? The sixth grade list of studies has:

Reading—In Ancient History of Greece, and occasionally in Fifth or sixth Reader, with general exercises, as in preceding grades.

English Grammar—With text-book; the parsing and analysis of simple sentences.

The seventh grade course begins with:

Reading—In the History of Rome, and occasionally in a Fifth or Sixth Reader, with general exercises, as in preceding grades.

English Grammar—Parsing, analysis of sentences, and especially the correction of false syntax; practice in writing letters, with instruction as to their folding, superscription, &c.

The entire plot is wretchedly concocted. Neither teachers nor pupils can reap any comfort or benefit from its mountains of difficulties. "The hill of science" is thus made almost inaccessible. As will be seen, some of the studies are dabbled in just enough to yield a useless, superficial smattering of the theme; others are fumbled over in the most unreasonable manner, and others are made full of vain repetitions.

The sum and substance of the whole conspiracy, is the complete distortion, if not the entire disruption of the present excellent system, without the possibility of any adequate benefit. In the matter of the reversal of the order of the grades, as well as the utter demolition of the whole of the present structure, with all of its superb features, will plunge the records as well as the prestige of the Board—the fruit of more than twenty years experience of the best of public men—into hopeless anarchy. The cost of this hazardous and unpromising experiment will be enormous. The prospect is that all the expenditure will be wasted.

A TIMES reporter has ascertained the opinions of a number of the leading principals of private and public schools in this City and vicinity. It seems that Mr. SANDS prefers to designate the principals as "Professors," and the teachers as "Tutors," titles that the most sensible thoroughly repudiate.

None of those visited hesitated to condemn the whole plan.

One replied, with emotion of voice and countenance: "How can any one dare thus to undermine the foundation of a system, the fruit of so many years' trials and cost? I am amazed, and the world will be, if our famous school system is thus revolutionized. Why it is perfectly absurd!"

Several declared it was as impracticable as it was ridiculous.

A good authority said that less than a year's trial of this proposed plan would suffice to ruin the reputation of the New-York public school system.

"If you ever see that experiment tried, you will realize the greatest retrograde movement in our public schools than ever was heard of," emphatically, said another.

"When we introduce one new feature in a large school, it is often a slow, tedious and troublesome matter. But this—why it is not grafting a branch—it is laying the ax to the root of the tree, and nursing sprouts at the exhausted stump," exclaimed a gentleman who has been recognized publicly as one of the best instructors in the United States.

"That plan will do more damage than closing the schools for six months. Why, it twists everything out of shape," was the expression of another.

An eminent scholar in a responsible literary position said: "I regard this as one of the most foolish and perilous manœuvres ever undertaken in regard to our public schools. It would prove a complete failure. Similar opinions prevail among the best of our intelligent people. The report of the regular Committee is calculated by gradual changes to accomplish great benefits. But any sudden metamorphosis would certainly prove fatal. The entire matter will be discussed at the next regular session of the Board. Meanwhile it is a subject of the most earnest solicitude among the many friends of our justly famous public school system.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Session of Parliament—King and Pope—The Pope's Position—The Religious Orders—Statesmen of the Past—The Public Lottery—Value of Savings Banks—American Tourists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871.

Official notice is given that Parliament will meet at Rome on the 27th of next month. The King will read a speech, in which he will tell the world that Rome is now the capital of United Italy, and that efforts are still making to obtain a reconciliation with the Pope. The hope of bringing about so desirable an end will not, indeed, be given up; but the Ministry will continue to take its measures for the good of the common country, quite without regard to the protests and even maledictions of the august prelate. The King sincerely desires to be on good terms with the Holy Father, both for personal reasons, or the peace of his own mind, and to calm the consciences of many good people who are much disturbed by the antagonism between the authorities of the Church and those in whose hands is now the exclusive direction of political affairs. VICTOR EMMANUEL has too much good sense to have his head turned by the success of the Italian Party, of which, in virtue of his sovereign position, he is the leader; and he, as much as any other, can appreciate the heavy weight of chagrin which presses upon the defeated party. The course taken has been one of necessity, and the benefits will be great to Italy and the whole Catholic world; but it is with an ill grace that the good will of the Pope is begged, after he has been despoiled of that upon which the Pontiffs have set the highest value—their worldly possessions.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

You have already heard that a few days back the Pope appointed more than fifty new Bishops for Italy, which shows that his hands are not tied. Prisoner as his friends insist upon it that he is, the Holy Father has an easier time of it in Italy than the Gauls are disposed to allow him in their country. The Cardinals did not go to the consistory in as much state as usual, evidently disposed to favor the illusion that the Pontifical Court is now kept on a bread and water diet.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

In the debates of the Parliament soon to be opened, the question of what is to be done with the religious orders will receive attention. The application of the law of 1866 and 1867 to Rome would break up every convent, and put adrift upon the world several thousand ascetics more helpless than any of those before turned out of house and home in other parts of Italy. It is believed that the present Ministry, both from motives of humanity and policy, would lay a gentle hand upon the cloister life which the Pope so much loves and favors, and recommend exceptional legislation for Rome. On the other hand the extreme radical journals insist upon it that a clean sweep be made, and that no favor be shown, either on the plea of mercy or out of regard to the feelings of the Pope. No matter how cruel it may be, out of your cell, and out of your humble oratory, Fra Benedict and Dominic, and Fra Francis, without ceremony you must go. It is thought that in framing a scheme of legislation the Ministry may recommend that those convents in which reside the generals or heads of Orders may be spared, and the number of these is considerable at Rome. If there is ever to be a reconciliation with the Pope, of which there seems to be no prospect, the way to it does not lie through the doors of these sanctuaries, which the secular authority has felt itself obliged to break open. The humble brothers of the religious orders were the objects of the special care of the Papal Government, and their affliction is the cause of a sorrowful indignation.

STATESMEN OF THE PAST.

Ten years ago Italy lost two men who had dedicated their eminent abilities to the service of the State. One of them was the Count DE CAVOUR, whose connection with the uprising of Italy is known to all who have followed with attention the events which have succeeded each other in this country. The other was VINCENZO SALVAGNOLI, a Tuscan; a name less familiar to us, but worthy to be mentioned with highest praise, borne as it was by one who did as much as any other to shape the fortunes of Tuscany in the effort to lay the foundations of the Italian State. To him is due some of the best principles introduced into the constitutional frame. Baron RICASOLI was his friend and helper in the work, lending the weight of his fine talents, iron firmness of character, and the respectability of his ancient family line, to give that work success. I cannot help referring to SALVAGNOLI at this time, when there are so many questions associated with his history and memory, exciting conspicuous interest in public discussions. Italy has pretty well established in her policy the principle of liberty of conscience in religious matters, and a great impulse was given to public opinion by the enlightened views expressed in the writings of SALVAGNOLI when he began to take an active part in the movement for progress. While Minister of Public Worship he advocated the appropriation of money in an equal proportion for the support of the Jewish universities as for Catholic institutions for instruction. I do not remember a handsomer face than that illuminated with the fine intelligence of this public man. Pressed with the labors which wore out his life, in his countenance was preserved the genial smoothness which no care can cut into angles, ever luminous with a benevolent smile. SALVAGNOLI died at the age of sixty, at Pisa, not far from his native town of Empoli, and near the Castle of Vinci, where the great LEONARDO was born. There, in the luxuriant Val d Arno, the mind in its tranquil last moments dwelt with joy upon the brighter fortunes opening for Italy, to which he had so much contributed. Upon his dying senses fell the murmur of the shouts that came from all Italy for the great liberation. Could there be for the patriot a purer consolation than that?

THE PUBLIC LOTTERY.

How much longer the public lottery will be tolerated in Italy no one is able to say. It will probably only be abolished when the treasury, now with so much difficulty replenished, can et along without this source of revenue. Some severe criticism has been indulged because the Minister of Finance has lately authorized the sale of tickets of so small a denomination as the value of a few cents. One respectable newspaper says:

"The Minister evidently seems inclined to give an impulse to one of the most baleful passions and one of the most deplorable vices that afflict the poorest and most numerous class of the population. That this degrading form of public corruption has been tolerated temporarily, in view of the financial condition of the State, we can comprehend. But as a tax upon the ignorance and misery of those desperate ones, who, having no other resource to relieve their wants, resort to the ultimate expedient of tempting fortune, it cannot honestly be praised."

VALUE OF SAVINGS BANKS.

If the lottery regulated by legislative act is a great public evil, the savings bank is the agent of as great an amount of good; and these institutions are extending their operations in Italy. The report of the one in Lombardy, which has fifty-eight branches, with the central seat at Milan, presents a most favorable condition of affairs, At the end of the year 1830, the number of depositors was something over seven thousand, and the amount credited to them more than six millions of francs. The account stood at the end of 1840, seventeen thousand depositors and a little more than eight millions credit; in 1850, the former thirty-two thousand, the latter eighteen millions, and in 1860 one hundred and eight thousand, with eighty-six millions deposit. At the end of last year the number of depositors had increased to two hundred and twenty-three thousand, with credits to the amount of one hundred and ninety-three millions of francs. Lombardy is the richest Province of the Kingdom, and her standard will not hold good for all Italy; but it shows that an example of prudence is set, and upon that road the country is beginning to travel.

AMERICAN TOURISTS.

If anyone wishes to know how many Americans are now in Florence he has only to step from the hotels and boarding-houses to the places of public worship, four of which are now established there under the control of clergymen of our nation. Three of these are already open for the season. There is one Union Society in these chapels, clergymen of all denominations may preach, and of which Rev. Dr. VAN NEST is the pastor; two places for the worship of the Episcopal Church, and one in which service is held according to the Swedenborgian form. All of these are frequented to some extent by the English, and as well as for the President of the United States, prayers are put up for the Queen of England. The Americans have got possession of a large part of the Protestant field in Florence. There is an asylum for Italian Protestant orphans, and several large schools for Italian children under the direction of committees composed for the most part of our countrymen. One of the Episcopal societies now worships in a chapel consecrated by several centuries of Catholic use, as it formerly belonged to the monks of the Carmine Church, and bought at a sale of one of the parcels of confiscated ecclesiastical property. Thus a local habitation and a name has been acquired in this ancient Catholic city for the last-developed and grandest Protestant nationality.

ANGELICO.

A DEN OF DEATH.

Fire in the Tabernacle Tenement—A Woman Fatally Burned—Narrow Escape of Many of the Inmates—A Fact for James Macgregor.

A disaster serious in itself, but which it has long been expected would be much worse when it did happen, occurred yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock in the rookery known as the tabernacle tenement, in rear of Nos. 7 and 9 Mulberry-street. The locality is in the heart of the Five Points, and the building, which belongs to PETER DOLAN, has long been infamous as one of the most pestilential of the frailer tenements of the City. Dr. HARRIS, when Sanitary Superintendent, rarely omitted to mention it in his annual reports as a danger and a disgrace. Formerly the old Tabernacle Church, when altered into a human abode it had not a single requisite of a healthy habitation, and although built entirely of wood and crowded with fifty families, JAMES MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, has never enforced the law requiring fire-escapes upon tenements, and the hundreds of human beings crowded into the festering foulness of these small dark rooms had only narrow and precipitous stairs, by which to escape in case of fire. As many of the inhabitants of this disgrace to civilization are of dissipated habits, and nearly all of them are of the class known as "Kerry" Irish, and sure to become panic-stricken in moments of alarm, those who were cognizant of the facts narrated have long believed that a fire must sooner or later occur in this rookery, and that if it happened at night many lives would inevitably be lost.

The fire came at last, but coming at noon yesterday, only one human being was sacrificed. At about that hour MARY WALSH, a married woman, forty-three years of age, who lived in one of the second-floor rooms, attempted to light a fire in her cooking-stove with kerosene oil. There was the usual result of an explosion. She was wrapped in flames, and before she was extricated was so badly burned about the face, body and extremities that when carried to the Park Hospital her case was considered hopeless. Meantime the flames had caught the dry wood of which the building is constructed, and spread rapidly to the roof. A scene of indescribable terror ensued. The excitable people dwelling in the house begun throwing their rude household furniture from the windows, and tables, chairs, bureaus, and such things, broken in the descent, were soon piled as a mass of useless rubbish in the vacant lot west of the building. The people themselves all escaped by the stairs, except in the case of one man who, imagining his retreat cut off by the flames, lowered his little girl and an infant without injury from one of the upper windows by means of a rope, and was preparing to save himself in the same way, when he discovered that the stairway was clear, and leisurely walked down. Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, soon found that he was unable with his own men to control the frightened masses, and called for the reserves of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Precincts; but even with this addition to his force, found it difficult to preserve order and keep back the crowds so that the firemen could work. The Fire Department was promptly on the ground, and working under the direction of Chief Engineer PERLEY, soon extinguished the flames, but not until they had eaten out the eastern half of the building from the second floor to the roof. In attaining the undesirable result of saving the vile den it was for the first time in its history thoroughly washed out, and the water which poured down the stairways and into the narrow court between the front and rear houses had become charged with sickening stenches.

It is not possible to give the precise pecuniary loss by the fire. The building, if permission to repair it is obtained, can be made better than it was for $2,000, and probably half the amount would replace all the furniture burnt or broken. The latter loss, however, falling upon the wretchedly poor who have no insurance, is much more serious than its amount would indicate.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. AUSTIN's majority in Minnesota will reach 13,000, not merely 1,300, as reported by telegraph.

The National Republican Executive Committee will meet in Washington, Jan. 11, to fix the time and place for the National Convention.

The official count shows that SAMUEL W. BUEL, Democrat, has been elected to the Assembly from Fulton and Hamilton Counties by 245 majority.

Complete returns of the vote for Governor in Maryland, nearly all being official, give the following results: For JACOB TOME, Republican, 58,824; WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Democrat, 73,959; Democratic majority, 15,135.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* denies the report that Hon. E. K. SMART has become an inmate of the State Asylum for the Insane, and says that it probably originated from the fact that Mr. SMART visited the Asylum to consult with Dr. HARLOW about a private patient.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* denies that Mr. JAMES M. LOVERING, of Exeter, N. H., is about to call Hon. NATHANIEL GORDON, of that town, into Court to show cause why he should not pay him for services rendered in the effort to obtain for him the last Congressional nomination in the First District of New-Hampshire.

Of THOMAS MARION NORWOOD, the latest United States Senator elect from Georgia, the Atlanta *Sun* thus speaks: "His father was possessed of an ample fortune, but believed it to be proper for everybody to learn some trade. Accordingly he had the subject of this notice, who was his youngest child, to learn the trade of a shoe and boot maker, which he did; and he made the boots with his own hands which he wore when he went to college."

Hon. HOMER A. NELSON's refusal to run for Senator in the Eleventh District put the Democrats of Dutchess County in a quandary. The official returns show that the vote of the county for Senator was as follows: Abiah W. Palmer, the Republican candidate, 7,764; Peter Denny, 562; blank, 8; Horace Greeley, 1; Homer A. Nelson, 267; John M. Tompkins, 18; Nathan Atkins, 5; Adam Sack, 1; Daniel Shaw, 1; Vincent M. Townsend, 6; Norton Allen, 1; William M. Tweed, 14.

A writ of mandamus was issued on Wednesday in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, to compel the Democratic judges of elections, for the Cumberland and Franklin District of that State, to give a certificate of election to J. M. WEAKLEY, Republican Senator elect. WEAKLEY was elected at the last election, displacing a Democrat, but one of the two Democratic judges of elections refused to give him a certificate, alleging that frauds had been committed. The matter was then brought to the attention of the Supreme Court, who, without hearing the argument through for the Republican side, decided the case. Messrs. THOMPSON and SHERWOOD, the Democratic Supreme Judges, were especially distinct in expressing their views in favor of the mandamus. This leaves the question of fraud to the Senate, which the Court held was the tribunal to settle it. The case has attracted considerable attention in political circles. As thus decided it will make the Senate a tie at the organization of the Legislature.

Clever Capture of Burglars in West-Street.

Saturday night burglars gained entrance to the shipping office of CLARK & SEAMAN, on the second floor of No. 86 West-street, they having secreted themselves in the upper part of the building during the day. They had removed the safe which contained $400 from its position, and were at work opening it when the noise attracted the attention of Patrolmen BROSMAN and PRENDERGAST, Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, procuring a ladder, gained a second-story window. The burglars, three in number, fled, but one was captured on the roof, and the two others in an adjoining tenement. When arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday they gave their names as JAMES WEST, of West Forty-third-street, JAMES SMITH, of No. 585 Greenwich-street, and THOMAS BERRIGAN, of No. 220 Houston-street. They were all committed by Justice DOWLING.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Forewarned is Forearmed.

NOS. 13 AND 15 LISPENARD-STREET,
Thursday, Nov. 16, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having the destruction and devastation of Chicago in view, would it not be well for us, the citizens of this great and beautiful Metropolis, to consider and be prepared to meet such an emergency the approaching Winter, the season when most destructive fires have occurred.

The recent developments of the astounding frauds of our City officials, unparalleled in history, their probable punishment, and the rebuke given them by an outraged people, who rose in their might at the ballot-box to hurl them from power, and to perdition, if possible—for I sincerely believe the people now are terribly in earnest, and the rascals know it—will lead these dangerous and designing knaves to devise some new scheme to hide their guilt, and to escape the punishment they so justly deserve, and also to be revenged for the loss of the power they cherished so dear, and which they had fondly hoped to perpetuate. These men are bad enough for anything. Their probable plan would be to organize numerous incendiary bands to fire the City in a number of places simultaneously, and with its destruction would perish all evidences of their guilt, (as nearly all the records were destroyed at Chicago,) and at the same time gratify their diabolical spirit of revenge by rendering thousands houseless and homeless at the most inclement season of the year.

I may be permitted to add here, by way of parenthesis, that all the "Ring" are selling their real estate as rapidly as possible. Taking all these facts into consideration, I take the liberty of asking you to call the attention of the proper authorities and the public, whose interests would be disastrously affected by such a calamity, to the following suggestions:

First. To notify every hotel proprietor and theatre owner to have their fire-hose inspected immediately, and, if not in the best working order to be put in such a condition at once; to double their night-watch, and to use every possible precaution to prevent the origin of a fire.

Second. To notify the owners and occupants of all large buildings, whether they be used for manufacturing, merchandising, or banking, to have an extra watch put on every night, watchmen in all cases to be thoroughly reliable and tried men, and to be particular when closing their respective establishments to see that the fires are either put out or are in a safe condition.

Third. To compel the custodians of the public archives which contain all the evidences of guilt we possess against these conspirators to be safely deposited by the heads of the different departments in fire-proof vaults every night when their respective departments are closed, then to take the keys and to leave the departments on their departure in the custody of two or three suitable watchmen until their return the following morning.

Having the interests of our City at heart, I have thought proper to make these suggestions thinking they may have an effect in making *all* our citizens extra vigilant as regards fire.

Believe me, yours very truly.

FRANK PLATT.

Small-Pox—Who is Responsible for its Increase?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent interview with a representative of the Press, Judge BOSWORTH, in speaking of the spread of this terrible disease, complained that the Small-pox Hospital was not under the control of the Board of Health, but of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and added, that at the last session of the Legislature, he (Judge BOSWORTH) drew and had introduced a bill asking for power for the Board of Health to raise $100,000 to be used to build or buy hospitals for contagious diseases; that the bill was passed exactly as he wrote it, "except that the name of the Board of Health was scratched out and that of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections substituted."

Now, I happened to be at Albany when the bill was "scratched," and it may be news to the Health Officer to learn that it was done in the interest of the Ring, by Commissioner BELL, who saw in the bill a new opportunity for the increase of sinecures in his Commission, and the disposition of small jobs to his favorites. Of course, the "Boss" had a finger in this pie, for Mr. ISAAC BELL had only to suggest that there was something in it for Tammany, to induce TWEED to "see it." In the hands of Judge BOSWORTH, both these worthies knew there would be no drippings; but under the control of the Commission of Charities, in enlarging the Small-pox Hospital, could not GARVEY do the plastering, and INGERSOLL supply the furniture?

There has, for a few years past, been no imposition too gross, or villainy too flagrant, not to obtain the indersement and support of the Ring's tools and adherents; nor has the Ring received its countenance and support from the ignorant and unreflecting alone, (it is the prerogative of such to be deluded,) but scores of men, who like ISAAC BELL boast of their wealth, social position and influence, have been its most subtle and dangerous agents, apparently justifying themselves with the reflection that while there are dupes there will be impostors, and that they as laborers in Tammany's vineyard were worthy of their hire, and should have no compunctions of conscience about taking their respective portions of the "swag." These members of the "first society" evidently thought that the example of SWIFT's Bedlamite was the thing for them: "Give me a penny, and I'll sing; but give me the penny first."

The Commission of Charities and Correction if it gets its deserts, will be soon disposed of. It has played its part of Tammany's game well and profitably, but will soon learn that when the king wins the knave loses; and then will the people be rid of the petulant arrogance of the florid-faced, milk-eyed ISAAC BELL, and his associate Commissioners.

GOVERNOR.

Our Elections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The brave blows you have struck against the villains who have for years been plundering the Treasury of this City entitle you to the thanks and good wishes of all who favor good and honest government everywhere. The success of your efforts has been wonderful, and encourages us in the hope that for a generation to come we may not see the like again of TWEED & Co.

The question now arises, what next? What shall we do to prevent another swarm of scamps from repeating the tricks of the rascals that you have exposed?

We have elected, I trust, an honest Legislature—one that will be disposed to give us protection from the acts of bad men. To accomplish this, I offer the following suggestions:

At present all persons before they can vote require certain qualifications. They must be citizens of the United States, either by birth or by naturalization. They must be citizens of the State by having resided within it a certain time. They must have resided a certain time in the county, and a certain time in the district or ward where they offer to vote. Now, I would suggest that, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, one more qualification shall be required, viz., that all persons who propose to vote shall declare their intention say twenty or thirty days before the election, that such declaration shall be recorded, and the record made accessible to all. This is simply an efficient registry law, and will almost certainly prevent persons from voting who are not entitled to do so.

This alone, however, is not sufficient to give us honest elections. After the votes are deposited in the boxes, we may be deceived as to what they are, we have no certainty that the persons who receive them will not alter them or miscount them, or cheat us in some other way. To prevent this, I would suggest that all persons who vote shall state their names, their residences, and the names of the persons that they vote for; in other words, an open vote, and a record of this may be made by any person who may be present. Let this be done, and cheating on the part of the inspectors will be simply impossible. The occupation of the scurvy rascals who now laugh in their sleeves at us will be gone. Let the Legislature pass acts carrying out the above suggestions, and we shall without fail have honest elections.

Something more than this, however, will be desirable. In large cities like New-York and Brooklyn, where large sums of money have to be collected and disbursed for necessary purposes, we should get if possible a body of men who possess the requisite knowledge and ability, and who will attend properly to the business of looking after the money. Their political opinions are of no more consequence than their religious opinions. I would suggest that a body of men be selected who may be called a "Board for Making Appropriations and Auditing Accounts," and who shall have charge of no other business. Let this Board be elected by persons who pay taxes and by no others, and let any taxpayer vote for them. Such a body of men thus selected will almost certainly prevent frauds, or at least any very glaring ones.

If you think these suggestions are good, I will thank you to insert them in your paper.

Very respectfully,
J. S.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM

Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hepworth, Peters and Montgomery.

The second public meeting on behalf of the New-York Infant Asylum took place in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, last evening. This institution, chartered by the Legislature of 1865, is intended for the reception of abandoned children, their nurture and education, and if possible, the reclamation of their mothers. The Asylum and its affairs are under the control and direction of a board of gentlemen as trustees, composed of leading citizens, and a board of over sixty lady managers selected from the Protestant denominations. It is proposed not only to have suitable accommodations in this City, but also a country home, located with every care for healthfulness. In the appeal issued on behalf of the Asylum, the necessity for it as a Christian and humane measure is not only supported by the concurrent testimony of the leading physicians of this City, but it is asserted that the Catholic Asylum, now the only one in the City, is able to accommodate not more than one-fourth of the applicants. The attendance last evening was exceedingly large, and much interest was manifested in the object.

Rev. Dr. PEETERS, of Bloomingdale, gave a statement of what had been already done in reference to the object of the meeting. About eighteen years ago, he said, the late Mrs. RICHMOND began her visits to Blackwell's Island, where the first idea of the necessity for the institution was received. The result was that she began by establishing the House of Mercy, but that was found insufficient, though she had gathered many fallen ones into it. From that came the organization of the present institution. The present movement was not exclusively for the interest of the children, but also for their unfortunate mothers. In the Asylum opened by Mrs. RICHMOND, during the few months before her death, there were received 180 children. Those who have taken up Mrs. RICHMOND's work have prepared a house of reception in the City, and are making arrangements to secure a country home the moment the funds are forthcoming.

Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH said there were thousands of those children in this City whom VICTOR HUGO calls the "cherubs of the gutter." These are not a little of a curiosity physically. Their pantaloons never fit them, their hair is never combed, their faces never washed, their shoes are not mates, and the words which come from their lips make one stand aghast. Equally a curiosity are they mentally. They are supernaturally shrewd; they seem to have come to earth a concrete curse; they are willing to teach better people evil. Will not better people teach them good? See, too, he continued, that flower of the household, whose smile is the light of the home; she is attractive; she succumbs to the wiles of the tempter, in whom she has placed her confidence—absolutely gives her all. From that hour there is a dark cloud above her. At last comes the end, and who can measure the magnitude of a mother's shame? Man may sin and smile at it, but to a woman it is absolute death. Will not Christian people try to stay her steps toward the last horrible death whither she tends, by affording her not only the opportunity to redeem her own character, but to save also the innocent infant from premature death and degradation and save the souls of both? In this work, let us ever bear in mind the great, God-like example of the Savior, who said to the repentant woman: "Go, and sin no more." Over three thousand children are annually born out of wedlock every year, not more than ten per cent. of whom live to see their second birthday. This cause presents itself to the public of New York.

Dr. MONTGOMERY followed in a brief address, warmly commending the Asylum to the Protestant community, after which a very liberal collection was taken up.

More Relief for Chicago.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 42, I. O. Good Templars, at their meeting on Thursday evening last, in Brevoort Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, raised subscriptions amounting to $33 for the relief of the lodge of Good Templars of Chicago who suffered most by the fire. The amount is not very large, but all of the members have subscribed elsewhere as well. Brother F. G. COXSON has written to the Grand Worthy Secretary at Chicago, to apprise him of the fact, and when a reply shall have been received the money will be forwarded.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon a stranger went into the hallway of No. 163 Wooster street, and there stabbed himself with a shoe-knife twice in the left side, the point of the knife each time penetrating the lung. He was taken up by the Police, in an unconscious condition, and carried to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and thence was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that his wounds were mortal. No one could be found who knew the man, who is supposed, from papers found upon his person, to be a German named GEO. LEFENDMAIR.

Wonders of Tattooing.

"There is now exhibiting in medical circles in Vienna," says the *British Medical Journal*, "a remarkable instance of tattooing of the whole body. According to his own account, the man, a Greek by birth, had been a pirate, and had also carried on brigandage on the Continent. Seven years ago he and five companions were taken prisoners by one of the wild tribes of Asia. Three of them were put to death, but this man, with two others, was preserved alive, and literally tattooed over the entire body. The operation lasted two months, and was performed by six men, who each day operated on different parts of his body. The proceeding caused horrible pain, and his two companions died under the treatment. His body is covered from head to foot with delineations of men, animals, and fabulous things. The coloring material used for the figures appears to be indigo, the ground, especially on the chest and abdomen, being vermilion; here and there, about a line's breadth of the normal color of the skin can be seen. The hands and the soles of the feet are colored red, but have no figures. On the face and neck are inscriptions in characters resembling Arabic. The skin has the general appearance, to the sight and touch, of bluish-gray velvet. He attends the General Hospital in Vienna, and Prof. HEBRA, who showed him to his class a few days ago, has had him photographed in various attitudes."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.
147—Kirtland vs. Schenck.
150—Bacon vs. Gilman.
152—Feinholz vs. Ross.
153—Shortland, S. F., vs. Van Nostrand.
154—Shortland, Mary Ann, vs. Van Nostrand.
156—Roberts vs. Berdell.
157—Hood vs. Newland.
158—Hidden vs. Waldo.
159—Holdredge vs. Webb.
160—Moody vs. Osgood.
161—Townsend vs. Sheppard.
163—Faron vs. Howard.
164—Detmold vs. Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Nos.
165—Leggett vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New-York.
166—Murphy vs. Salem.
167—Hewitt vs. Miller.
168—Learned vs. Ryder.
169—Same vs. Same.
170—Marvin vs. Lewis.
171—Marvin vs. Hoffman.
172—Laurent vs. Philips.
173—Palen vs. Bushnell.
174—Brady vs. Weston.
175—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal.
176—Losee vs. Matthews.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J. Calendar called 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
190½ (R. C.)—Winch vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
21—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
163—Haile et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
2023—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
225½ (R. C.)—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
109—Tellman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
129—Conitz et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
473—Lindmeyer et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company.
433—Burger vs. Harris.
445—Starr vs. Smiley.
12—Jahn, administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
289½ (R. C.)—Fowler vs. Wood.
121 (R. C.)—Peasant et al. vs. Pickersgill et al.
275—Purrington, Jr., vs. The National Spring Co. et al.
321—Hendricks et al. vs. Burke et al.
333—Arend vs. Liverpool, New-York & Philadelphia Steam-ship Company.
395—Higgins vs. Hyatt et al., executors, &c.
483—Dennison et al. vs. The Home Insurance Co., New-Haven.
437—Smith vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
1161—Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.
1645—Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.
665—Taylor et al. vs. Perrin et al.
889—Smith vs. Frost.
1211—Duncan vs. Fertilizing Co.
1233—Creed vs. Mu. Pro. Life Ass'n So'y of the U. S.
1238—Jenkins vs. Donan et al.
1241—Alger vs. Pickert.

Nos.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett et al.
343—Pichon vs. Levy et al.
227—Ross vs. Collins, imp'd, &c.
1091—Duvall, ex'r, &c., vs. St. James L. E. Church.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Co.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
789—Blant vs. Marx.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
393—Blumenthal vs. Collins.
1028—King vs. Wolff.
1103—Burns vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.
969—Carvallo vs. Bulkley.
972—Same vs. Same.
68—McCauley, admin'x., vs. Gans et al.

Nos.
193—Pike vs. Gernshym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
1829—(By order.) More vs Rand.
433—Batjer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
846—Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1124—Ketchum vs. Morse.
1126—Conner vs. Barret.
1127—Outhout vs. Watts.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
946—Honigsberger, (by guardian,) vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Company.
1045—McEvoy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1064—West et al. vs. Curry.
1101—Crandall vs. Hawkins.
1102—Crandall vs. Hawkins.
1109—Derrickson vs. McGuire.

Nos.
847—N. Y. Lith. and Eng. Co. vs. Am. Tontine Life and Saving Ins. Co.
1038—Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1044—McKnight vs. Gonoud.
1051—Bernhard vs. Kapp.
1301 (B. O.)—Schott. ad'x., &c., vs. Wright et al.
1302 (B.O.)—Same vs. Same.
1122—Fielding et al. vs. Martin.
1123—Budlong vs. Andrews.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
147—Kennedy, receiver, &c., vs. Young et al.
165—Calvin, receiver, &c., vs. Bleha, implied.
168—Buckmaster vs. Consumers' Ice Co.
155—Runkle vs. Trapp.

Nos.
152—Steinle vs. Bell et al.
148—Brown et al vs. Lee Baron.
163—Walsh vs. Walsh et al.
20—Dudley vs. the Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6810—Kiley vs. Brennan.
7141—Kohn vs. Goldsmith.
7162—Dillon vs. Daily.
7163—Same vs. Same.
7160—Same vs. Same.
7008—Ede vs. Miller.
7212—Waschansky vs. Licht.

Nos.
7221—Logan vs. Hemmer.
7233—Johnson vs. Jackson.
7281—Simm vs. Nisson.
——Trayer vs. Refus.
7945—Carrigan vs. Hoiland.
——Ware vs. Cone.
6634—Jones vs. Snyder.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6288—Sliter vs. The Stuyvesant Bank.
6848—Palihsch vs. Norton.
6991—Dickinson vs. Diehl.
6852—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
7331—Lehmann vs. Rothchild.
6751—Kavanagh vs. Furst.
6859—Davidson vs. Bamburger.
7289—McChesney vs. Aaron.
7155—Spiro vs. Ehrhart.
7110—Mockert vs. Tyler.
——Shaffer vs. Newburg.

Nos.
6850—Kraus vs. Goodhoff.
7368—Fredericks vs. Tragisser.
7369—Same vs. Loebers.
7370—Same vs. Pfartner.
6892—McArdle vs. Niles.
7249—Arnstein vs. Taunenbaum.
7326—Crocket Leather Cloth Co. vs. Nye.
6997—Seiter vs. Dodge.
7367—Schovering vs. Nissen.
6570—Coldwell vs. Aarons.
6580½—Kunzie vs. Broomhurst.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

7748—Secor vs. Bechtel.
6946—Dissoway vs. Steele.
7513—Ross vs. Copcutt.
7129—Carey vs. Langley.
7130—Same vs. Same.
7201—Dorn vs. Hefkiel.
7239—Zinn vs. Borgfeldt.
7711—Volk vs. Strong.
7794—Greene vs. Hall.
7966—Newton vs. Berry.
7967—Same vs. Same.
7978—Same vs. Same.

7969—Same vs. Same.
7975—Benjamin vs. Thomas.
7977—Anderson vs. Knox.
8050—Stryker vs. Buckhout.
8051—Galvin vs. Hagerty.
8052—McQuade vs. Bulger.
8053—Donovan vs. Sanderson.
8054—Liebner vs. Hemmerling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., C. J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Patrick McGuire; robbery.
2—The People vs. Thos. Farrell; burglary.
3—The People vs. John C. McCord; burglary.
4—The People vs. Herman Miller and Annie Ensley; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Theodore F. Lindsey, Geo. Mason and Henry Palmer; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Mathew Mahony; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Bernard Smith; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Lippman Lewis; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Hannah B. Moylan; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Robert Palmer, James Palmer and Jas. Melia; grand larceny.

Nos.
11—The People vs. James O'Donnell; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Frank Rove and Peter Victoria; larceny from the person.
13—The People vs. Charles Moneil; felonious assault and battery.
14—The People vs. Thos. Rowlin; felonious assault and battery.
15—The People vs. Philip McGenerty; felonious assault and battery.
16—The People vs. Frank Craig; felonious assault and battery.
17—The People vs. John Pettit; felonious assault and battery.
18—The People vs. Frederick Ohsee; felonious assault and battery.
19—The People vs. John McCord; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.

By Judge Loew.

Clark et al. *vs.* Beman; motion to place cause on Special Calendar of short causes granted.

Pesant *vs.* McBride; motion granted. (See memorandum.)

The New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company *vs.* James et al.; motion granted. (See memorandum.)

The New-York National Exchange Bank *vs.* Warner et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 18.

By Judge Spencer.

Isaiah Keyser *vs.* Frederick Goodridge; Andrew L. Ireland *vs.* William H. Nichols et al.; Jane Eliza Herrick *vs.* The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; orders granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.117⅜
78,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........c.114⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115
20,000 do..........c.115
10,000 do..........b3.115
20,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67,b3.114⅜
20,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. 66⅛
30,000 do.............. 66
20,000 do.............. 65⅞
3,000 S. C. St. 6s,new. Jan. & July. 29
2,000 do.............. 28¾
1,000 do.............. 28
10,000 do..........b10. 27
8,000 do.............. 27⅛
500 Va. 6s, Consol.. 63⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 90⅛
3,000 Mich. So.S.F.B.100⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac.G.Bds.102⅞
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 91
19,000 do.............. 91⅛
10,000 U.Pac.7s,L.G.B. 78
5,000 Bell. & So. Ills. 1st 8s, S. F. B. 97
5,000 Alt. & T.H.Inc. 76
3,000 Gt. W. 2d M..... 84⅛
1,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M.101
1,000 Penin. 1st M.... 93¾
2,000 H.&St.J.8s,C.B. 95⅛
1,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, W. Div.... 89
3,000 C. F. & M.1stM. 84¾
5 Fourth Nat. Bk...110
20 Irving Bank.......126
200 American Coal.... 45
200 Con. Coal of Md... 43

200 Quick. Min. Co.... 22¾
100 do...bet. call. 23
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 28
50 Del. & Hud. Can..123
100 West. U. Tel..b. c. 68⅛
200 do.............. 68
600 do.............. 67⅞
100 do.............. 67¾
50 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. 47
300 do.............. 47⅛
100 Mar. Pref.....b. c. 1⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 91⅛
100 do...bet. call. 91⅝
200 do...........b3. 91⅝
100 do............c. 91⅝
20000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 87
30 Reading............113
500 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 85¾
600 Cleve. & Pitts.....124⅛
300 do.............125
100 Chi. & N. W....... 60⅛
200 Chi. & R. Is..b. c.102
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 55⅞
200 do...bet. call. 56
100 do.............. 56⅛
125 Pitts..Ft.W.& C.G. 96
5 do.............. 96⅛
100 Ohio & Miss....... 40⅝
200 Chi., Bur. & Q.....128
50 Ohio & Miss Pref. 76⅛
1000 Union Pac...b. c. 26¾
100 do.............. 26⅞
100 do...........b3. 27
200 do.............. 27
400 do.............. 27⅛
200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 62⅛
100 C., C. & Ind. C.b.c. 19⅛
100 Mor. & Ess...b. c. 96

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 small..........111
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........c.114⅛
5,000 do..........s3.114⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅛
60,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....113⅜
100 Canton Co.......... 69⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.... 42¾
100 do.............. 42⅝
300 do.............. 42⅛
500 Quick. Min. Co.... 23
100 Quick. Pf..b. c. c. 29⅛
300 West. U. Tel.b. c. 67⅝
100 do.............. 67¾
100 Md. Coal Co........ 21
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 46⅛
200 American Coal.... 45
100 Adams Ex.ex.div. 85⅛
100 Erie Railway.s10. 30⅜

33 Wells-Fargo Ex., bet. call....... 55⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 87⅛
100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 85⅝
400 do.............. 85¾
100 do.............. 85⅞
100 L. S. & M. S. Sc... 80
100 Union Pacific...... 27⅛
400 do...bet. call. 27⅛
400 do.............. 27⅜
300 Chi. & N. W....... 59⅞
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G., b30.......... 96⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 55¾
100 do.............. 55⅝
200 Tol., Wab. & W... 61⅞
100 Bost., Hart. & E. 2
200 Ohio & Miss....... 40⅝
100 do.............. 40¾
200 H. & St. Jo....... 57¾
200 Col. C. & I. C...... 19

MONDAY, Nov. 20—A. M.

For the advanced stage of the season, the Trade of the past week was generally satisfactory. There is more doing in Imported Merchandise than last November, while in the line of Domestic Exports the difference in amount is not important either way, but there is a noteworthy change in the larger amount of Agricultural products now being marketed abroad, and in the absence of the export of firearms and munitions of war to France, which for several months last year constituted no inconsiderable portion of the clearances from New-York.

Money affairs in Wall-street and in the West continue to improve. The rates for Money are 6@7 ℘ cent. on temporary loan, and 7 ℘ cent. at Bank, and 8 to 12 ℘ cent. on Merchant paper, (according to classification,) on the Street. The Chicago Banks have large balances to their credit in New-York, the avails of Fire Insurance losses now being liquidated, and there is little or no demand for Currency to go West.

Gold has fluctuated but slightly since our last weekly review, although Foreign Bills have gone up ⅛@⅛ ℘ cent. The Treasury has supplied more Gold than required to pay Customs, and the Banks made a further gain of two and a quarter millions on their Gold averages. The active demand for the American Funds in London has induced liberal orders on this market for United States 5-20s and other classes of the Public Funds, and these, with some orders from the Continent for Railroad Bonds and Stocks, have supplied a fair amount of Exchange. On the other hand some considerable amounts of United States 5-20s of 1862, notified for redemption, are here awaiting settlement at the Treasury on the First of December, and Exchange has been influenced by the anticipation of remittances for this account. The rates on London closed 109½ ℘ cent. 60 days, and 110 ℘ cent. sight. The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 ℘ cent., but Money in Lombard-street is quoted 3@3½ ℘ cent., so that the difference between Exchange at 60 days and on demand is not over ½ ℘ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds have advanced above the price of Gold, 2½ ℘ cent. on the long 6 ℘ cents of 1881, and 1½ ℘ cent. on the 5-20s of 1867 and 1868. The other 5-20s are from ½ to ½ ℘ cent. above Gold—all exclusive of accrued Interest. And on Thursday the Secretary of the Treasury was unable to purchase more than $21,000 for the Sinking Fund under the price of Gold. The same difficulty will probably occur on the succeeding Thursdays, and the question is an open one as to how he will supply the wants of the Sinking Fund. When he put the Fund in successful operation in March, 1869, the relative totals outstanding of the 5-20s 6 ℘ cent. and of the 10-40s 5 ℘ cent. War Loans stood in the relation of $1,602,000,000 to $194,000,000, or, say sixteen dollars to two dollars. He has thus far purchased and canceled $248,000,000 of the 6 ℘ cents, and no part of the 5 ℘ cents. He is now free, under the Acts of Congress, to purchase the latter at market price, under sealed proposals as heretofore, or to anticipate the $20,000,000 of the old 5 ℘ cents due in 1874, or to make further calls on the 6 ℘ cents 5-20s of 1862 for redemption after 90 days' notice. We presume he will come to no decision on the subject until after his First of December settlements of the New Loan, and the redemption of the 5-20s called in for that day.

The Southern State Bonds have sold down 8 ℘ cent. on South Carolinas and 2@3 ℘ cent. on Tennessees since last Monday, although the latter at first advanced to 68 ℘ cent. The South Carolina finances are in the greatest disorder, so far as the affairs of the New-York Agency are known, but the sacrifices on the Bonds are attributed to the utter prostration of the credit needful for their redemption when pledged for Money loans, rather than to any charge of fraudulent overissue. The demand for Tennessees to pay into the State Treasury for Railroad account has almost ceased for the present, and the Legislature now in session has done nothing in the way of providing other means for the redemption of either principal or interest. Indeed a movement to reduce taxation is regarded as the reverse of hope for early resumption of Interest payments.

In the Pacific Railroad Mortgages there is an active demand for the Union Firsts at an advance of 2 ℘ cent., and for the Centrals at 103@103½ ℘ cent. The popular subscriptions to the 7-30 ℘ cent. Mortgages of the North Pacific are going on as well as the Winter work on the Road requires. The Chesapeake and Ohio Mortgages have been advanced to 94 ℘ cent. and accrued Interest since Nov. 1, the last Dividend day.

Two of the Miscellaneous Stocks, Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, attracted much attention during the week. The purchases of the former continue on a large scale, and under fluctuations between 65@69 ℘ cent., frequent enough to make speculation quite lively. The ultimate advance from Saturday week was 3½ ℘ cent., or 67½ against 64½. The Pacific Mail passed into Wall-street administration at the annual election on Wednesday. The concern was "captured" by the purchases of Cash Stock, upon which to vote, and resales on sellers' options, and by purchases of Proxies, upon which to vote, without the Stock. The old management made no opposition, seeing the majority of Stock likely to be voted in the direction of the Wall-street revolution. Their imputed sin was that they were unequal to the task of making dividends against Railroad competition, and were only able to keep the affairs of the Company from running behind on the Atlantic side, while preserving intact their large Cash means, in the hope of securing increased profits from the China line. They surrendered gracefully and with honor. The three millions of Cash resources which they so carefully nursed, proved, no doubt, the temptation to their own overthrow. Whether the old Stockholders, who sold their proxies for less than a mess of pottage, or the men who bought Stock on the expectation of profit by the "movement," are to be gladdened by the early distribution of these means, or in hope deferred by their judicious application, is, perhaps, doubtful.

In the Western Railways there has been not exactly a revolution, but the consummation of a previous "capture" of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road by the Tammany and Erie Rings, whose Brokers are made President, Directors and all hands, only to find the Road as much, if not more in need of improvement, as the Stock. The friends of the Reading stock have advanced the price four ℘ cent. since last Monday. The Union Pacific people find both their Stock and Bonds rapidly advancing. The movement in the Stock is encouraged by orders from the Continent, where a speculation has been inaugurated on the chances of a large advance on current prices, as in the case a year or two ago of the North-West Preferred Stock. Of the other Western Stocks, we remark most confidence at the close of the week in the early advance of Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi. The North-wests are also steady, and the St. Pauls have promise of a February Dividend on both classes—7 ℘ cent. on the Preferred and at least 4 ℘ cent. on the Common. The New-York Central left off steady. Erie Stock enlists no general interest on the Street. The price was weaker than at the close of the previous week.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans..........$1,531,800
Increase in Specie..........2,247,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders..........719,200
Increase in Deposits..........4,911,500
Decrease in Circulation..........45,800

	Nov.19,'70.	Nov.18,'71.	Nov.11,'71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$73,183,000	$73,183,000
Loan Capital	13,129,800	15,516,600	15,516,600
Total	$86,564,800	$88,699,600	$88,699,600
Loans	264,609,216	286,204,500	284,672,700
Gold and Gold Notes	17,580,225	16,239,300	13,991,500
Other Legal Tenders	52,716,773	55,181,500	54,462,300
Deposits	194,900,406	219,186,900	214,275,400
Circulation	32,301,222	30,138,600	30,184,400
In Sub-Treasury	68,942,743	72,859,231	72,405,215

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 11, '71.	Nov. 18, '71.	Nov. 19, '70.
Deposits	$214,275,400	$219,186,900	$194,900,406
Circulation	30,184,400	30,138,600	32,301,222
Total	$244,459,800	$249,325,500	$227,201,628
Required 25 ℘ ct.	$61,114,950	$62,331,375	$56,800,407
Gold and Greenbacks	68,453,800	71,420,800	70,296,998
Excess	$7,338,850	$9,089,425	$13,496,591
Rate for money	6@7 ℘ ct.	6@7 ℘ ct.	5@6 ℘ ct.

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows an increased strength of movement, and points to continued ease in Money for some weeks to come. The impression gains ground that we shall pass through the intervening seven weeks to the New-Year without pressure and at reasonably cheap rates of interest. The Banks gain since last Monday $2,247,800 in Gold, and $719,200 in Greenbacks. The general Deposit line is up $4,911,500, and the Loans and Discounts are increased $1,531,800. The Circulation is down $45,800.

The Treasury Office received during the week $2,697,325 for Customs; paid out $2,248,233 Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $4,653,682 as against $6,219,745 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,793,905, against $5,808,002 same week in 1870. The exports of Gold and Silver, $629,666, against $655,078 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,697,325. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 24,288.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871 are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	September	$33,010,676
February	31,992,723	Oct. 7	7,033,383
March	38,448,870	Oct. 14	6,244,339
April	32,634,773	Oct. 21	7,115,036
May	34,146,019	Oct. 28	7,826,357
June	30,246,411	Nov. 4	6,485,100
July	30,865,304	Nov. 11	6,323,017
August	38,066,810	Nov. 18	4,653,682

Total since Jan. 1..........$343,675,581
Same date 1870..........278,851,431
Increase in 1871..........$64,824,150

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	September	$20,863,302
February	18,739,742	Oct. 4	5,558,596
March	22,139,312	Oct. 11	5,009,052
April	18,930,047	Oct. 18	5,831,474
May	18,019,785	Oct. 25	5,276,054
June	18,596,138	Nov. 1	4,918,236
July	17,869,653	Nov. 8	5,564,262
August	19,510,337	Nov. 15	4,793,905

Total since Jan. 1..........$210,457,781
Same date 1870..........164,743,534
Increase in 1871..........$45,714,247
Gold Nov. 18, 1871..........111 ℘ cent.
Gold Nov. 19, 1871..........112⅛ ℘ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	September	$2,130,320
February	4,522,066	Oct. 7	500,127
March	7,569,880	Oct. 14	515,308
April	9,593,029	Oct. 21	601,843
May	9,615,678	Oct. 28	413,681
June	8,004,738	Nov. 4	488,161
July	11,233,695	Nov. 11	368,843
August	2,701,287	Nov. 18	629,666

Total since Jan. 1..........$61,137,556
Same date 1870..........55,931,616
Increase since Jan. 1..........$5,205,940

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$12,306,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,658	February	2,455,111
March	15,651,956	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,189,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,896	September	4,308,828
October	12,778,258	October	1,786,929
Nov. 4	1,467,490	Nov. 4	5,369,111
Nov. 11	2,270,000	Nov. 11	3,858,000
Nov. 18	2,697,325	Nov. 18	2,248,233
Total, 1871	$141,902,942	Total, 1871	$78,833,285
Total, 1870	128,812,540	Total, 1870	80,830,324

The Cotton movement at all the ports for the week and season compare as follows with last season:

	1870.		1871.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Receipts	122,183	799,329	101,494	666,608
Exports	87,655	369,968	59,889	289,435
Stock on hand	....	342,507	....	329,165
Price Low Middling	....	15⅛c.	....	18⅛c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Nov. 19, '70.
American Gold	111⅛@111	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	111⅛@112	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114⅛@115	109⅞
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	109⅛@110⅛	106⅛
Central Pacific 6 ℘ cents	102⅛@103⅛	90⅛
Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents	89⅛@91⅛	82
New-York Central	91⅛@92⅛@91⅛	91⅞
New-York Central Scrip	86⅛@87	86⅛
Rock Island	101⅛@102	111⅛
North-west Common	60⅛@60⅛	79
Nort-west Preferred	89⅛@89⅛	88⅛
Reading	109⅛@113⅛	101
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛@40⅛	31⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅛@55⅛	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@77⅛	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅛@61⅛@62	51⅛
Union Pacific	24⅛@27⅛@27⅛	....
Erie	31⅛@30⅛	22⅛
Western Telegraph	64⅛@69@67⅛	42⅛
Pacific Mail	45⅛@48⅛@46⅛	41⅛
Lake Shore Ex. Scrip	78⅛@79⅛	92⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	84⅛@85⅛	....

The Stock Exchange was generally firm through Saturday. The Public Funds were in demand for all descriptions at the full rates of Friday, and the market closed stong. The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks were somewhat irregular in the dealings, but the general temper of the market is bullish. The following quotations were made late in the day as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 18.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115
American Gold	111⅛	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	91⅞	91⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87	87
Reading	111⅛	113⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅛	102
North-west Common	60⅛	60⅛
North-west Preferred	90	89⅛
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78	77⅛
St. Paul Common	56	55⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅛	40⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61⅞	62
Western Telegraph	67⅛	67⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅞
Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	85⅞	85⅞
Lake Shore, Scrip	79⅛	79⅞

At the close of business on Saturday the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115
5-20 coup., '62	112	5-20 reg., '68	115
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	5-20 coup., 68	115
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	111⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., 65	112	6s currency	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛		

The price of the Chesapeake and Ohio Loan, First Mortgage, Gold 6 ℘ cents, has been advanced by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Bankers of the Company, to 94 ℘ cent. and accrued interest, under the following favorable advices from the President of the Company:

"The Western Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, comprising the ninety-five miles between Huntington, on the Ohio River, and the mouth of New River, (above the Falls of Kanawha,) is now substantially completed, and will, in a few days, be ready to do the immense coal and other business that is awaiting its completion. The Eastern Division, comprising two hundred and twenty-seven miles, between White Sulphur Springs and Richmond, is now in complete order and successful operation. The grading and masonry on eleven of the 102 miles, between the mouth of New River and White Sulphur Springs, is complete, and the work on the remaining ninety-one miles is so far advanced that track-laying will be commenced on this portion of the road in May next, and continue without interruption until the whole line is completed. In view of these facts, you are hereby directed to make no further sales of the bonds of said Company at a less price than 94 and accrued interest, at which price you will continue to sell until further orders."

The Lake Shore Road earned in the second week in November $296,000, as against $273,000 same week last year.

The failure of the two or three small Savings Banks managed by WM. M. TWEED and HANK SMITH, announced on Saturday, creates little surprise in Wall-street. Three or four weeks ago we made reference to the coming trouble, it being then privately stated that the Banks, or their Managers, were hypothecating their best securities with certain Stock Brokers on the Street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL,

Fourteen Per Ct. in Gold.

INCREASE OF YEARLY INCOME,

THIRTY-EIGHT PER CT.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds can secure the above profit by converting the same into NORTHERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS. Since the calling in of five-twenties for redemption, the demand for

Northern Pacific First Mortgage Gold Bonds

has largely increased.

These securities are safe beyond all question, and will permanently yield a large interest income in gold.

We commend them to capitalists, trustees of estates, savings institutions, and the public generally.

All marketable securities received in exchange. Full information furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great Northwest, will be completed, equipped, and in running order by the middle of November. The iron is down to within ten miles of Hudson, and is being laid at the rate of a mile a day, and the grading throughout is finished. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount awaits its completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought a 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City banks four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	20	Leather, sides	20,657
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	16
Broom Corn, bales	87	Resin, bbls	1,810
Cotton, bales	3,614	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,486
Copper, bbls.	60	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Copper, cakes	320	Oil Red, bbls.	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	42	Beef, pkgs.	3,445
Eggs, bbls.	1,419	Pork, pkgs.	15
Flour, bbls.	18,808	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,291
Flaxseed, bags	109	Butter, pkgs.	3,740
Meal, bbls.	655	Cheese, pkgs.	4,312
Meal, bags	570	Lard, pkgs.	925
Wheat, bushels	130,080	Stearine, pkgs.	20
Corn, bushels	74,890	Grease, pkgs.	43
Oats, bushels	76,038	Pea-nuts, bags	168
Rye, bushels	24,700	Rice, pkgs.	137
Malt, bushels	625	Starch, pkgs.	880
Barley, bushels	28,597	Tallow, pkgs.	705
Beans, bbls.	160	Tobacco, hhds.	5
Grass-seed, bushels	4,502	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	11
Peas, bbls.	475	Tea, half chests	700
Hemp, bales	18	Whisky, bbls.	520
Hops, bales	52	Wool, bales	471
Hides, No.	2,698		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—7,588 bushels Wheat, 160 bbls. Apples, 7,790 bushels Corn, 974 bales Cotton, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 2 tcs. Tobacco, 5 cases Tobacco, 1,741 bags Clover-seed, 4 bales Tow, 580 boxes Bacon, 479 rolls Leather, 50 tcs. Lard, 751 boxes Cheese, 8,361 bushels Barley, 99 bbls. Tallow, 12 hhds. Tallow, 41 bags Silver Ore.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—295 hhds. Tallow, 2,288 bales Cotton, 6 pkgs. Bees-wax, 665 bags Clover-seed, 30,372 bushels Wheat, 7 bbls. Siftings, 300 tcs. Beef, 25 bbls. Tongues, 145 bbls. Tallow, 126 boxes Bacon, 20 bbls. Beans, 6 bbls. Potatoes, 200 bbls. Resin, 10 rolls Leather, 2,600 bags Borate of Lime, 148 boxes Cheese, 600 tcs. Beef, 15,571 bushels Corn, 72 cases Tobacco, 3,600 Staves, 41 pkgs. Drugs, 10 bbls. Cranberries, 25 bbls. Apples, 21 bags Cotton.

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—572 bales Cotton, 2 cases Guns, 203 boxes Meat, 94 tcs. Lard, 1,128 boxes Bacon, 1,083 boxes Cheese, 182 pkgs. Butter, 27 boxes Stereotype Plates, 3 hhds. Tongues, 144 bales Leather, 144 pkgs. Tallow, 179 pkgs. Leather Bellies, 8 cases Machinery, 2 cases Organs, 6 cases Lamps, 134 boxes Hams, 1 pk. Clocks, 166 pkgs. Lard, 500 tcs. Beef, 158 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *Fawn*, for Liverpool—503 bbls. Resin, 100 bales Cotton, 5,962 Staves, 52,907 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, for London—558 bbls. Resin, 15,530 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bbls. Linseed Cake, 30 bales Hogs' Hair, 165 boxes Extract Lima Wood, 5 boxes Spokes, 30 boxes Spermaceti, 2,107 boxes Cheese, 46 cases Axes, 4 pkgs. Pumps, 11 cases Grindstones, 650 boxes Corn, 150 cases Milk, 509 bbls. Flour, 1,676 bags Clover-seed, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 7 tcs. Tobacco, 169 bbls. Tallow, 9,000 Staves, 91 bbls. Potatoes, 305 Clocks, 190 pkgs. Woodenware, 313 bbls. Lampblack, 315 casks Sperm-oil.

By the ship *Endymion*, for London—9,616 bags Linseed Cake, 200 boxes Clothes-pins, 18 cases Can Goods.

By the bark *Samson*, for Queenstown and orders—18,348 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Sator*, for Queenstown and orders—34,186 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—91 pkgs. Beef, 493 bbls. Flour, 82 casks Sperm-oil, 317 bags Clover-seed, 500 boxes Extract Dyewood, 222 hhds. Tallow, 201 boxes Bacon, 25 tcs. Lard, 1,200 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Lard-oil, 420 bbls. Apples, 100 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 54 bales Hog Hair, 15,200 bushels Wheat, 98 rolls Leather, 100 pkgs. Butter, 33 tcs. Tallow, 41 boxes Shoulders, 3 bales Belting, 8,183 bushels Corn, 9 tcs. Tongues, 43 bbls. Pork, 88 cases Sewing-machines.

By the steamer *Bremen*, for Bremen—376 tcs. Pork, 1,025 tcs. Lard, 8,386 bushels Corn, 100 bales Sarsaparilla, 2 kegs Potash Salt, 500 boxes Starch, 101 bbls. Apples, 14 bbls. Bees-wax, 163 hhds. Tobacco, 12 boxes Spokes, 300 bales Cotton, 314 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 9 boxes Preserves, 2 tcs. Casings, 20 bags Myrrh, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 1 case Cigars, 490 bbls. Flour, 10 cases Rubber, 7,478 bushels Rye, 46 cases Bacon, 15 cases Bellies, 1,045 cases Cheese, 70 tcs. Beef, 25 pkgs. Tobacco, 150 bbls. Tallow.

By the brig *Princess Beatrice*, for Malaga—6,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *M. G. Curran*, for Porto Plata—1,000 boxes Soap, 4 bags Pepper, 500 bbls. Flour, 350 pkgs. Fish, 300 boxes Candles, 4 bbls. Apples, 2 bbls. Onions, 3 cases Shoes, 50 bbls. Sugar, 20 boxes Crackers, 2,500 lbs. Butter, 54 boxes Cheese, 3,133 lbs. Lard, 601 lbs. Ham, 2 cases Wine, 200 cases Oil, 20 pkgs. Hardware, 30 kegs Nails, 21 pkgs. Paper, 40 Trunks, 5 pkgs. Lamps.

By the brig *Victor*, for St. Pierre—2,450 bags Castor Bean Pumice, 6 Horses, 10 bales Hay, 40 bushels Feed.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the bark *Carlotta*—121,033 gallons Refined Petroleum....For London, by the bark *Jenny Berteaux*—183,420 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the bark *Flora*, for Antwerp—25,000 bushels Wheat.

COFFEE—Quiet at irregular prices; sales, 1,000 mats Java at 23c., gold; 1,100 bags San Domingo, for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been steady and moderately sought after; sales, 2,234 bales for early delivery, including 954 bales to shippers, 1,000 bales to spinners, 39 bales to speculators, and 241 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a moderate movement at rather easier rates; sales, 9,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 1,100 bales at 18⅛c., 400 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 1,300 bales at 18⅛c.; February, 200 bales at 18¾c.; March, 400 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 500 bales at 19⅛c.; April, 400 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c. And today, for November, 400 bales at 18 3-16c., 400 bales at 18⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 300 bales at 18 5-16c., 600 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 500 bales at 18 9-16c.; February, 700 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 300 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; April, 200 bales at 19⅛c.; May, 400 bales at 19⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November 18 5-16c., December 18.41c., January 18.61c., February 18.82c., March 19.07c., April 19.28c., May 19⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 3,614 bales, including 646 bales per rail, 1,312 bales from Charleston, 1,656 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports during the week were 99,623 bales, against 64,461 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 669,555 bales, against 797,880 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
Middling	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛	20⅛

FRUIT—There has been a moderate jobbing trade reported in foreign, but with the advantage as to price again in favor of purchasers; sales, 5,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 40@$3 50, closing at $3 40@$3 45 ℘ box; 1,000 boxes Valencia do. at 11¼c. ℘ lb.; 1,000 casks Currants at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 20 casks new Prunes at 10⅛c., and 200 cases Sardines at 22⅛c. Other kinds quiet. We quote Layer Raisins, $2 60@$2 70 for old, and $3 50@$3 55 for new, ℘ box; Valencia Raisins, 11⅛c.@11⅛c. ℘ lb.; Currants, 7c.@7⅛c. for old, and 8⅛c.@8⅛c. for new, ℘ lb.; Almonds, 15⅛c.@18c.; Figs, 15c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for old, and 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for new; Brazil Nuts, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Dates, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Filberts, 10⅛c.@11c. ℘ lb.; Canton Ginger, $9@$9 50 ℘ case; Sardines, 22⅛c.@22⅛c. ℘ quarter box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally in very limited request, at lower and irregular price, the main exception having been the desirable shipping grades of Extra State and choice Minnesota Extras, which have been in pretty fair demand, and held with comparative firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 40, inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90, very good to fancy at $6 90@$7 40, poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75, poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 05 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8 05@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack request at $4 15@$5 10 ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less demand at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 330 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull today, and toward the close depressed, lower and irregular, particularly the less desirable grades of Spring, which have been offered with more freedom, while the demand has been limited, the export inquiry having been checked by the scant offering of freight room and the firmer views of ship-owners. The better qualities of Winter Wheat have been in less liberal supply, and held with a fair show of confidence, though inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 61@$1 73; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 60@$1 66, chiefly at $1 60@$1 63 for Red, and $1 65@$1 66 for small lots of Amber; No. 1 Chicago Spring at about $1 56, afloat, subsequently available at $1 55, with straight samples of No. 1 Milwaukee quoted at $1 57@$1 59, and extra choice do. at $1 60 bid, and $1 61 asked; straight No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50, afloat, with ordinary No. 2 Milwaukee do. reported available at the close at $1 49½, in store; Red State at $1 63@$1 63½; and White do. at $1 68@$1 72 ℘ bushel....Corn has been less active, and though offering more firmly, it closed heavy and lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at 78⅛c.@79⅛c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 78⅛c.@79c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 78c. for prime do., in store; 77c.@78⅛c. for new do.; 80c.@82⅛c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 82c. for White Western, to arrive....Rye quiet at about former rates....Barley held above the views of buyers, and inactive; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at 90c. ℘ bushel....Barley-malt has been inactive at unchanged figures....Oats have been in moderate demand, partly on speculative account, at rather easier prices for Mixed Western, which have been in rather better supply. Desirable lots of White have been exceptionally scarce and held with confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,500 bushels at 52⅛c.@53⅛c., chiefly at 52⅛c.@53c., for Mixed Western, afloat; 51⅛c.@52c for straight do., in store; 49c.@51⅛c. for Black; 53c. for Mixed State; 54c.@56⅛c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

HIDES—There has been an active call for desirable lots at strong and buoyant prices. Sales, 5,000 Montevideo, to arrive, at 25⅛c., gold; 3,000 Buenos Ayres at 26c., gold; and 4,000 Entre Rios on private terms. The week's receipts have been 27,810 Hides; sales, 103,600 Hides and 240 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 5,950 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 25⅛c.; 2,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, (Wide,) 21@24 lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 700 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 24 lbs., 21⅛c., as they run; 25,500 Dry Entre Rios, 18@25 lbs., 24⅛c.@25⅛c., selected; 950 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 22⅛@23 lbs., 21⅛c.@22c., as they run; 2,400 Dry Corrientes, 22@24 lbs., 23⅛c.@24c.; 2,750 Dry Cordova, 22⅛ lbs., 23⅛c.; 16,300 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21@24 lbs., 25c.; 2,550 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 11@12 lbs., 28c.@28⅛c.; 12,100 Dry Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., 25c.@25⅛c., gold, selected; 1,750 Dry Central American, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; 3,400 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Minas, 15 lbs., (shipped to Europe;) 2,200 Dry Bogota, 19@22 lbs.; 750 Dry West India, 16@17 lbs.; 350 Dry Honduras, 18 lbs.; 8,700 Dry Mexican, 21@24 lbs.; 1,100 Dry Mexican Kip and Calf, 7@10 lbs.; 350 Dry Caracas, 24 lbs.; 2,700 Dry Texas, 23@26 lbs.; 1,300 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 950 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., private terms; 950 Wet-salted Montevideo, 50 lbs., 13⅛c.; 1,300 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 53 lbs., 12⅛c., gold, selected; 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs.; 1,200 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,200 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20@22 lbs.; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, 9@10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 123,300 hides and 580 bales, (same time last year 30,000 hides and 302 bales,) as follows: 95,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 12,600 Dry Montevideo, 5,000 Dry Central American, 1,300 Dry and Salted West India, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 4,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 530 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

METALS—The dealings in Ingot Copper show increased activity and firmness, the market closing strong; sales, 700,000 lbs. prompt and forward delivery at 23⅛c.@24c. ℘ lb. Pig-iron has been in reduced stock, and held rather above the views of purchasers, checking business; sales, 200 tons No. 1 American, delivered at Hoboken, at $36 75 ℘ ton; Scotch strong though quiet. Wrought Scrap-iron has been in fair demand at full rates; sales, 400 tons, part at $39 50 ℘ ton. Iron Rails firm, though inactive. Nothing really new in Lead, which is held with some show of confidence. Spelter has been in good request and buoyant, with sales reported of 60 tons Silesian, part at $6 45, gold, ℘ 100 lbs. Under very favorable foreign advices, reporting advanced figures for English and Straits Tin, the local market shows decided buoyancy, with an active call at much firmer prices; sales, 25 tons English at 35⅛c.@36c., gold; 1,500 slabs Straits at 36⅛c.@3...c., now held at 37⅛c.@38c., gold; 3,000 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates, for forward delivery, at $8 81@$8 87, now quoted at $9@$9 25 for I. C.; 5,500 boxes Charcoal Terne, for forward delivery at $8 12½@$8 25; 4,000 boxes Charcoal Plates on private terms, and 500 boxes S. T. P. Charcoal Terne at $8 62½, gold, ℘ box.

MOLASSES—Trade rather slow, values irregular; sales, 196 hhds. St. Croix, from first hands, and 67 hhds. do., from second hands, on private terms; 160 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, at 50c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet, but firm; Strained Resin quoted at $4 75 ℘ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68c. for merchantable, with sales of 140 bbls. of the latter at the quoted rates.

OILS—Of Crude Whale, sales have been reported of 600 bbls. at New-Bedford and 800 bbls. at New-London, on private terms, and of Crude Sperm, 1,500 bbls. at New-Bedford at $1 50@$1 55 ℘ gallon. Other kinds quiet and essentially unaltered.

PETROLEUM—Refined weak and irregular here, with Standard White quoted at 21⅛c.@22c. for early delivery; sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., December delivery, at 21⅛c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, part old contracts, at 22⅛c.; 1,000 bbls. do., December, at 21⅛c., and 1,000 bbls. do., January, at 21⅛c., with return....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 4,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 12⅛c.@12⅛c., closing at 12⅛c., here. At the Creek, quotations were $4@$4 05 Upper, and $4 20 Lower Road.... Refined Oil, in cases, dull at 26⅛c.@27⅛c. Market otherwise nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less active and less firm. Other kinds quiet and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., for early delivery, at $13 05@$13 20, chiefly at $13 05 for Western Mess, $15 for New Mess, $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 25 for new, seller February, and $14 37 for new, seller March; sales, 1,750 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, and weak in price at 6c.@6⅛c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats continue in fair request at 9⅛c.@11c. for Hams, 6c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8⅛c. for Bellies, ℘ lb.; sales, 370 pkgs....Bacon has been in good demand for prompt and forward delivery at about previous prices, though with the advantage, on forward deliveries, rather in favor of buyers; sales, 1,970 boxes, including 250 boxes Long Rib, early delivery, at 8⅛c.; 500 boxes do., November and December, at 8⅛c.; 400 boxes do., February, at 7⅛c.; 150 boxes do., prompt delivery at Chicago, at 6⅛c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, December delivery here, at 7⅛c. ℘ lb., and other odd lots at equal to market rates.... Lard has been quiet and depressed in price, with freer offerings of stock noted. Sales have been reported of 1,135 tcs. and bbls., for early d livery, at 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Western Steam; 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 1,550 tcs. Western Steam, including seller, December, at 9⅛c.; do., December, January and March, at 9⅛c.; and do. March, 9⅛c. ℘ lb. Also for Chicago delivery 450 tcs. at 8⅛c.@8⅛c. ℘ lb....Beef continues in slack demand, within the range of from $6@$11 for Mess; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet at the range of $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce....Beef Hams continue in very moderate request in the local market at $22@$24 for the best brands of new.

SEEDS—Desirable lots of Clover-seed have been in unusually good request for prompt and forward delivery, mostly for shipment, at very firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 6,200 bags at 12c.@12⅛c. for the best samples of Indiana, mainly at 12⅛c. for strictly prime, and 11⅛c.@12c. for Ohio. Other kinds show but little change as to price, on a light trade. We quote Clover at 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ℘ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 90@$1 95; Timothy, $3@$3 25, as the extremes. Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½@$2 15, gold, ℘ 50-lb. bushel.

SKINS—Deer scarce and wanted at full prices. Sales, 10,000 lbs. Laguayra, 3,000 lbs. Honduras, and 2,500 lbs. Texas. Receipts, 39 bales from Aspinwall, 8 do. Sisal, and 2 do. Mexican. Goat quiet but steady; sales reported of 300 bales Curacoa, 50 do. Mexican, 40 do. Payta, 32 do. Sandwich Islands and 10 do. East India; receipts, 67 bales Mexican and 86 do. Payta.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite firm though not active; offerings reserved; sales 102 hhds. prime refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 198 hhds., mostly Molasses Sugar, at 7⅛c.@8⅛c.@8⅛c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; and 864 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. ℘ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at from 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅛c. ℘ lb.; Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been quite active at about former figures; sales, 465,000 lbs. very common to very choice at 9⅛c.@10c., mainly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. Of Stearine 120,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 430 bbls., in lots, at 94c. ℘ gallon. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—Bacon has been quite scarce and owners firmer in their views, checking business both on berth and charter. The supply of sail tonnage in this port at present is extremely light, the number of sailing vessels in port being the smallest in many years, said to be without precedent, and viewed as being in great measure due to the decadence of this interest and the rapid growth of the steam interest in recent years. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 2,400 bales Cotton, by steam, mostly at ⅛d. ℘ lb.; 1,100 barrels Wheat, by do., on private terms; 200 boxes Bacon and 270 pkgs. Tallow, by do., at 30s.; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by do. at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton. For Grain, the asking rate by steam was 9d. ℘ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. ℘ bbl. For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 447 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 470 tons, hence with about 2,400 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d., and a British bark, 773 tons, with about 5,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d., or 6d. off if direct, and the usual 10 ℘ cent. additional if to the Continent. For Havre, 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 55s. ℘ ton. For Antwerp, 200 boxes Bacon, 550 tierces Lard, and 75 pkgs. Tallow, by sail, at 35s. ℘ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 429 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s.@7s. ℘ bbl.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping. No. 1 Spring, $1 25½; No. 2 do. closed at $1 21⅛; No. 3 do., $1 13; Rejected, $1 06; No. 2 Spring, seller November, $1 21⅛; seller December, $1 22⅛. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 43c.; Rejected, 42c.@42⅛c.; seller December, 42⅛c.@43⅛c. RYE dull and lower, at 62⅛c.@63c. OATS in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 31⅛c.; seller December, 31⅛c.@31⅛c.; seller January, 32⅛c. BARLEY in good demand at 60c.@61⅛c. PORK dull and lower at $12 50@$12 62½; seller December, $12 50; seller January, $12 50; seller February, $12 75; seller March, $13 05. LARD dull and a shade lower; sales at 8⅛c.; seller December, 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; seller January, 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; seller March, 8⅛c.@9c. BULK MEATS unchanged and quiet; Green Hams, 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅛c.@6⅛c. Boxed MEATS easier; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅛c.; Cumberland Middles, 6c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c.@6⅛c. WHISKY, 88c. asked, 87c. offered. Live HOGS active, but heavy receipts depress the market; $3 80@$3 90 for fair to choice; $4@$4 15 for extra; receipts of the week, 103,000. FREIGHTS—Corn, to Buffalo, 10c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 11c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 53,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 bushels Rye and 23,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—FLOUR steady; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 1,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; 2 cars Extra White Michigan at $1 75. CORN quiet at 69c.@70c. BARLEY firm; sales, 5,500 bushels at $1 07@$1 11 for Prime Up-lake Canada. PEAS dull; sales, 3,000 bushels Canada at $1, free. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Barley, 9⅛c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 76c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—38,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Barley, 2,700 bushels Rye, 6,700 bushels Peas, 1,511,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—10,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Barley, 539,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 118,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 137,000 bushels; Corn, 112,000 bushels; Oats, 118,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; by Rail—Corn, 2,000 bushels; Barley 7,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull and firm; sales 12,000 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 43; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee, nominally $1 41. CORN heavy and lower; sales 13,600 bushels new Toledo at 63c.; 27,000 bushels new Western at 63c.; 6,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 65c. OATS inactive and heavy; No. 2 Western offered at 43c.; sales 13,000 bushels White No. 1 Toledo at 46c. RYE inactive. BARLEY quiet; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c. PORK dull; sales at $13 50. LARD dull at 10c. HIGHWINES dull at 93c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—FLOUR active and closed better; Superfine Winter at $5 40@$5 75; Extra Winter, $5 50@$6 25; Double Extra Winter, $6 50. WHEAT easier; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52. CORN higher; Mixed, 57c. OATS firm; Mixed, on the track, 35c. BARLEY quiet; Minnesota, 65c.@80c. RYE firm at 70c.@72c. WHISKEY quiet at 89⅛c. Mess PORK—New, $12 50; old, $13 62½@$13 75. Dry-salted MEATS easier; fully cured packed Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@8c., the latter on orders. LARD dull—8⅛c.@9c. for old. Live HOGS quiet and steady at $3 75@$4 15, and bulk sales at $4. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—FLOUR in fair demand but at lower rates; Family, $6 65@$6 90. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 42@$1 45. CORN dull and unchanged; New, 43c.@44c.; Old, nominally 50c. RYE dull and drooping at 77c.@79c. BARLEY steady at 75c.@85c. Mess PORK dull and unchanged at $12 75@$13. LARD dull and drooping; Steam, 8⅛c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping, 25 days in salt; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c., all packed but little demand. BACON dull and lower; Old Shoulders, 6⅛c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Live HOGS dull and drooping, closing flat at $4@$5 25; receipts, 13,000 head. Green MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. WHISKY steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash held at $1 48; Extra White Michigan, $1 53; No. 1 White Michigan, nominally, $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 43@$1 43½; No. 2 Red, $1 33½@$1 35. CORN dull; declined, 1c.@2c.; High Mixed, 53⅛c.; New, 53c.; Low Mixed, 53c. OATS dull; declined 1c.; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 36c. CLOVER-SEED steady, with moderate demand; Ohio, $6 30; Michigan, $6 75. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 11c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn and 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT nominal; No. 1 at $1 25; No. 2 firm at $1 21½ cash, $1 23 December; No. 3 at $1 16½. OATS weak; No. 2 Mixed at 32c. CORN lower; No. 2 Mixed, 44c. RYE—No. 1 scarce at 64c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring at 61c. Live HOGS weak at $3 60@$4; Dressed do., $4 50@$4 75. Mess PORK, $12 50 cash, $12 75 January; Short Rib Middles, 6⅛c., December. LARD—Kettle, 9c., November and December; Steam Rendered, 8⅛c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 11c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18th.—BAGGING unchanged; FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Extra Family $6. WHEAT quiet, but firm at $1 30@$1 40 for Red and Choice White. Other grains unchanged. Mess PORK quiet; Old and New, $12 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 14⅛c.@15c.; all packed. Bulk MEATS fairly active; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7c. LARD quiet at 9c.@9⅛c. Live HOGS dull; Choice, $4 40. WHISKY firm at 88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—COTTON strong; Middlings, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 2,718 bales; gross receipts, 3,313 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,932 bales; coastwise, 1,346 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 8,900 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7 12½@$7 25; Treble Extra, $7 37½@$7 50. CORN easier; Mixed Yellow, 70c.@71c.; White, 72c. LARD easier; Tierce, 9⅛c.; Keg, 11c.; all others unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120⅛; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. GOLD, 111⅛.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 43; No. 2 at $1 37. CORN firm; old, 57c.@58c., new, 55c. OATS firm at 40c. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 18.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm, 62c. RESIN firm at $4 for Strained; $5 50 for No. 1; $4 50 for No. 2; $8 for extra Pale; $7 50 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip; $5 35 for Virgin. TAR steady at $2 95.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. CORN, 58c.@60c. OATS dull at 50c. Mess PORK, $13. LARD, Keg, 11c.@11⅛c. BACON active, but weak; Shoulders, 7⅛c@8c.; Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅛c. Bulk MEATS scarce; Sides, 7⅛c.@8c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,607 bales; exports, coastwise, 111 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 27,157 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 15⅛; net receipts, 437 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 30,518 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra, $1 56½; No. 1 White, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 43½. CLOVER-SEED weaker; $6 50@$6 60. OATS, 40c. CORN—Sales at 59c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—COTTON very firm; demand active; Middling, 17⅛c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 3,636 bales; exports to France, 3,107 bales; sales, 4,100 bales; stock, 61,564 bales.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 105,800 boxes and 775 hhds. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 13,500 boxes and 225 hhds., of which 9,875 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. Sugar, market firmer; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 9⅛@10⅛ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, D. S., 11@13⅛ reals. BACON in fair demand at $15@$15 50. FLOUR in fair demand at $18 25@$18 75. HAMS—American Sugar-cured in fair demand at $22@$24. LARD—In kegs, $18@$18 25; in tins, $17 62½@$18 62½. POTATOES active. TALLOW nominal at $12 75@$13 25. ONIONS dull. COAL-OIL quiet and steady at 4 reals. LUMBER—Pitch Pine, $44@$46 ℘ 1,000 feet. COOPERAGE dull. FREIGHTS flat; per box, Sugar from northern ports in Cuba to the United States, 75c.@87⅛c.; to Falmouth and orders, 30s.@32s. 6d. EXCHANGE—On United States, short sight, Currency, ⅛@1 premium; do., Gold, 60 days, 9@9½ premium; on London, 20⅛@21 premium; on Paris, 3⅛@4 premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Faust—Miss Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Solon Shingle and The Victims—Mr. John E. Owens.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—The Pet of the Public—Annie Lonsdale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ticket-of-Leave Man—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Our American Cousin—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rosedale—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The Grande Duchesse, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

P. T. BARNUM'S Museum, Menagerie and Circus.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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New-York City.

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☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Giving Away What Does Not Belong to Him.

When Connolly signed the fraudulent warrants, A. Oakey Hall also put *his* flame to the foot of them. It was impossible that Hall could have signed Ingersoll's, Garvey's and Keyser's warrants without knowing that they were fraudulent. When those warrants were made public in this journal, Hall defended them on the ground that they were "perhaps exorbitant," but that the old Board of Supervisors was responsible for them. It was then shown that he and Tweed practically composed that Board, and that Hall himself was virtually the interim Board. After that, Hall put forward another excuse—namely, that he had signed the warrants "ministerially," and could not have refused to sign them. This excuse likewise was instantly exploded—it was shown that the Mayor's functions were judicial, and that he might and ought to have refused to sign them. Ever full of shifts and tricks, Hall then caused one of his daily papers (not the *Tribune* this time) to suggest vaguely that his name had been *forged* to the warrants. This was the most daring and insolent plea of all, for he had already admitted that he signed them, only he did it "*ministerially*." Prior to all this, Hall had vouched for the fidelity of the City accounts, and the general and uniform excellence and honesty of the City Government: See his speech at Cooper Institute Nov. 5, 1870, and his message of June last.

The Mayor was privy to all that went on in the City; it was quite impossible for Tweed and Connolly to have made away with millions without Hall's knowing the circumstances. Indeed, Hall signed the necessary documents which raised the money. These men sat at the same board together, and were party to each other's schemes. If A stands by and looks on while B robs the bank, and even holds the door of the safe open, and afterward tries to shield his confederate from discovery and punishment—how much better is A than B? It would puzzle even Horace Greeley to weigh in a balance their exact degrees of guilt. Now the case which we call A's is precisely Hall's—a blind man could see that much.

Yet Hall is Mayor of the City, and he is even presuming to offer the City appointments to various persons. He has given one of Isaac Bell's sinecures to Mr. James W. Gerard. We can only say that no gentleman of Mr. Gerard's character ought to condescend to accept any office at the hands of an official so thoroughly discredited as A. Oakey Hall. It is impossible that any man can receive the full support of the public if Hall appoints him. The people have virtually decided against Hall, and common respect for the people should have led him to resign immediately after the election. But not much decency can be expected from a man who stood by consenting, while the people were being shamefully robbed. The moment the Legislature meets, Hall can be turned out—he prefers the contemptuous kick to the voluntary withdrawal, and it is certainly more suitable to him. In the meantime, it ought to be generally felt by our respectable citizens that Hall has no right to give away public offices. He may try to bolster himself up by choosing gentlemen of known integrity, and rubbing himself against the respectability of their names so as to get a little varnish on his own—but ought such gentlemen to become parties to this game? If the people could have turned Hall out directly at the last election, does anybody doubt they would have done so? Practically they *did* decide against him, and he has no business now—a thoroughly dishonored official—to be making a sort of scramble of the public offices. A man must be very anxious for a post before he would accept one from Mayor Hall. Every Tammany office-holder—including the Tammany toady and man-of-all-work, Isaac Bell—must be legislated out of office next January. There must and will be a clean sweep of them all. We must get rid of the whole brood, and we shall see whether honest men cannot be found to fill the public offices. Sands, Bell, Hall, Tweed, Hank Smith, Manierre,—the whole batch must go. Is it worth while, then, for any honorable citizen to accept office at this eleventh hour from the hands of Oakey Hall? Can any man good with a character afford to do it?

The Promise and the Performance.

At the close of the election of November, 1869, when the Democratic Party found themselves in possession of both branches of the Legislature for the first time in fifteen years, Gov. Hoffman made a speech from the steps of the Executive Mansion in Albany, in response to a serenade from a Democratic club called the "Jacksonians." In this speech, as some of our readers may perhaps remember, the Governor undertook to tell the people what use the Democratic Party would make of its unaccustomed victory. Among other things, he said: "We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New-York *honest*; and that is what they (the Republicans) have not done in some time." The Legislature of 1870, which convened two months after the delivery of this speech is universally admitted to have been the most *dishonest* Legislature, with the possible exception of the last, which was also Democratic, that ever assembled in Albany. "The *Evening Journal*," continued Gov. Hoffman, "has stated that for many years there have been a few men in the Republican Legislatures who could be bought. We will show them that in a Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind." There was never a Legislature in this or any other State where so many men were "bought" as in the one whose honesty was so liberally discounted in advance by Gov. Hoffman. Half a million dollars is alleged to have been paid to carry a single measure—the "Ring" charter for this City. The Erie Railroad spent nearly as much to prevent the repeal of the infamous "Directors' bill." This sum was all paid to Democratic members, for they controlled all the committees of both Houses, and the Republicans could not succeed in getting the repeal bill even reported from the Railroad Committee of either House from the beginning of the session to the end.

Again, the Governor said: "We propose to give to the people of the State of New-York, all over, the right of *self-government*. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities, and secure to them the right to *govern themselves*." This promise was fulfilled by the enactment of a charter for the government of this City, which took all power from the hands of the people, so far as the Constitution would permit it to be done, and placed it in the hands of Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly and A. Oakey Hall. Finally, the Governor wound up his speech by pledging his party to be magnanimous toward its opponents. "We will be discreet and tolerant," he said; "we will recognize honest men among our adversaries; we will deal justly and act honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New-York."

This pledge was redeemed by legislating every Republican in the State out of office where it was possible to do so, and by extending the terms of office of Democrats beyond the time for which they were elected by the people. The Democratic Legislature of 1870 even went to the extent of legislating a Republican out of office in Brooklyn—Mr. Schaurman, the Commissioner of Juries—for no other reason than because he refused to pack juries in the interest of the ballot-box stuffers and fraudulent canvassers of that city, whose trials were then pending—and Gov. Hoffman, though fully informed of the object by District-Attorney Morris, promptly signed the bill.

In the light of the events of the last two years during Democratic ascendency in the Legislature, it is well to recall these promises of Gov. Hoffman in behalf of his party, and to contrast them with the extraordinary performances that followed. It may be that the Governor innocently overestimated the stock of honesty on hand in the Democratic Party to which he belongs, and that, with the best intentions on his own part, he found it impossible to stem the current of legislative bribery and corruption set in motion by his associates of the Tammany Ring. If so, he is entitled to that commiseration which is justly due to the victim of misplaced confidence; and he is likely to have ample time, after the expiration of his present term as Governor and before he emerges into public life again, to repent of his folly in associating himself, at the outset of his political career, with a vulgar gang of political tricksters and knaves. There is also a chance for him to partially redeem himself before he goes out of office. We sincerely hope that the "honest Legislature," which the people failed to secure in the triumph of the Democratic Party, will prove to be the legitimate fruit of the Republican victory on the 7th of November last. In that case, the last days of Mr. Hoffman's political life may yet be rendered peaceful and happy, by the co-operation of congenial spirits in carrying out that wise, honest, and Democratic legislation which lies so near to his heart.

Distinguished Departures.

It has just become known that on the 7th of November inst.—the day when our citizens were busily engaged in settling their accounts with the Tammany Ring at the polls,—two distinguished members of the House of Sweeny took their departure from this Principality on board a steamer bound for Europe. Like all the Tammany Princes who have left these shores of late, they chose to travel *incog.* There was no flourish of trumpets on their departure, as was the custom a few months ago, when the "Thunderbolt" and his cronies set sail for the "Old Sod;" no steam-boats and pleasure yachts, filled with their friends and retainers, accompanied them down the Bay to exchange the last farewell greetings; they departed in secrecy and in silence, unheralded in the newspapers, and even unregistered in the passenger list. Their names are James M. Sweeny, the brother of the great Peter B., and Hugh Smith, his brother-in-law. James has for some years past held the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, at a salary of $6,500 a year, besides filling sundry sinecure positions; while Hugh was, until recently, a Dock Commissioner, at a salary of $10,000 a year, but resigned the position in order that he might devote the whole of his valuable time to Ring speculations in real estate. The precise object of their visit to Europe at this time is left entirely to surmise. Whether they go to visit their cousins of the Irish branch of the house of Sweeny, or whether they are dispatched to locate a residence for the "Brains" of the Sweeny dynasty, who is said to have intimated his desire to spend his remaining days on the banks of the Lake of Como, or whether they have gone to keep company with Garvey, the "prince of plasterers," is as yet, entirely a matter of conjecture. It is intimated, however, that the Citizens' Investigating Committee will be able, ere long, to throw some light on this sudden disposition of the Sweeny family to indulge in the luxury of foreign travel. The millions of stolen money that has been abstracted from the City Treasury during the last three or four years, did not all reach its destination in so direct a line as that which has been traced to the pockets of "Boss" Tweed. Some of it passed through devious and roundabout courses before it reached its stipulated sharer. Brothers and brothers-in-law, were convenient things to have in those days. Men of "brains" generally do their dirty work by proxy, but they are not apt to let the fruits of their brain-work escape from their grasp. The man who concocted all the schemes by which the "Ring" robbed the City, did not fail to get his "rake." Of that we may be sure; and the records of the Nassau Bank may yet furnish a clue to the method by which the house of Sweeny enriched itself at the public expense.

The Two Rules.

The Albany *Argus*, which, with the Buffalo *Courier* and many other Democratic papers, openly defended the Tweed thieves until the very last moment, and suppressed the proofs of their guilt, now bursts out in italics and full capitals about "corruption." A more dishonest use of the Press was never made than when the *Argus* and the Buffalo *Courier*—the latter paper being a trifle more stupid and a great deal more dishonest than the former—refused to publish any of the fraudulent warrants which proved the guilt of Tweed & Co. The *Argus* now says, with the silly emphasis of capital letters, "There should not be one rule for a Democratic thief and another for a Republican robber." Quite right, and here is a case in point: Hodge, a Republican peculator, is now serving his term of ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. The other day his house and property were seized and sold for the benefit of the Government. That is the Republican rule—now for the Democratic: Tweed, a public robber to the extent of unknown millions, has a grand house and garden on the corner of Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, and another at Norwalk, Conn., a large interest in several others, and no end of real estate. Moreover, he made a present to a woman, with whom he keeps up a base intimacy, of two houses within two years, at a cost of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This man Tweed is still President of the Board of Public Works, and we do not hear the *Argus* remonstrating against his holding that office. The Albany *Evening Journal* tried to extract from it its opinion whether or not it supported Tweed's candidacy for the Fourth Senatorial District, but the *Argus* would not say a word. It has defended Tweed and all his gang until further defense became out of the question in any quarter. Hodge in prison—Tweed President of the Department of Public Works: there you have the difference in the two "rules" alluded to by the *Argus*.

Fifth-avenue.

It is well known that the front yards of the houses on Fifth-avenue, like those in many other streets, are really parts of the street which usage or the permission of the City authorities has allowed to be enclosed, subject only to the condition that no structure more substantial or permanent than the door-steps shall be placed upon them. A year or two since a Committee of our City Fathers made a vigorous pretence of intending to withdraw this permission, so far as Fifth-avenue was concerned, and thus compelling an entire reconstruction of the houses upon that thoroughfare. The scheme was wholly impracticable, but it probably answered its purpose as a black-mailing device, and was then dropped. It had behind it, however, a basis both of right and of necessity. Fifth-avenue is becoming too narrow for the increasing traffic which is year by year thrown upon it, and there is no justice in allowing ten or twelve feet on each side to be withdrawn from the public for the benefit of private persons. So long as the houses in the avenue are occupied by private families, it may be all very well. Why, however, should it not by law or ordinance be provided that whenever any building on Fifth-avenue comes to be used for mercantile or commercial purposes, the right to inclose ten feet of public street in front of it should cease? As a general thing this would cause no hardship. When a Fifth-avenue house is transformed into a store, the front door-yard is usually voluntarily abandoned, as in the case of Goupil's store on the corner of Twenty-second-street. If this could be made the rule, we should within a few years have a practical widening of Fifth-avenue twenty feet, at least, below Twenty-third-street, and at a time and place where it is sure to be greatly needed.

Hall's Whitewasher.

The *Tribune* on Saturday stated that it had received the evidence taken before the Grand Jury in the case *vs.* Mayor Hall, from Mr. Charles H. Haswell, Chairman of the Jury. The following letter, which has been addressed to all the papers, shows that the *Tribune* has made a false statement, and acted in a thoroughly dishonorable manner:

THE GRAND JURY AND MAYOR HALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The portion of the testimony taken by the late Grand Jury in the case *vs.* Mayor Hall, which is published in the New-York *Tribune* of this A. M., was not only not obtained from me, but its publication is in opposition to my written protest, addressed to the editors of that paper and delivered by me in person. Respectfully,

CHARLES H. HASWELL.

The *Tribune* is always boasting about its honesty—and it is always acting with flagrant dishonesty. The above case is a striking proof of it. We are informed that it really obtained the evidence taken by the Grand Jury *from Mayor Hall*, who had a reporter *concealed in the jury-room* during the investigation. Hall's conduct we may leave to his fellow-lawyers to consider; but that he should be able to use the *Tribune* for the publication of any statement he chooses to put forth, will probably be a fresh shock to the readers of that journal—a rapidly diminishing band! The publication of evidence taken before a Grand Jury is a contempt of law—but here we have the Mayor of the City conspiring with Horace Greeley to commit that offense. Does not Mr. Greeley begin to think that he is buying the Corporation advertisements at too high a price? And how does he explain that misstatement—he would call it a "lie"—about Mr. Haswell? Men and Brethren! (&c., &c.,) what are we to say to these things?

A Novel Claim to Posthumous Distinction.

Some satirist has declared that the first thing Americans do upon the death of one of their great men is to meet and resolve to erect a monument to his memory, which then they don't erect. The sarcasm is not without a shade of truth. But the mania for resolution-making and monument-raising never led to anything half so preposterous as the notion of immortalizing a servant girl for being murdered. Yet this is the highly intelligent proposal to which a number of respectable gentlemen in London, not hitherto suspected of insanity, have invited the assent and co-operation of their countrymen.

On the night of Tuesday, the 25th of April last, a girl named Maria Jane Clousen, employed in the family of a Greenwich stationer named Pook, was found murdered in a lane near her employer's residence under circumstances of exceptional atrocity. Suspicion fell on Pook's son, who was known to be intimate with the girl, but after a protracted trial he was acquitted. His neighbors were not satisfied with the verdict and testified their disapprobation by breaking the windows of Pook's house, and likewise his lawyer's. The same feeling seems to account, in a measure, for the extraordinary demonstration reported in the *Daily News* of Oct. 31. On the previous evening "a crowded meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for raising subscriptions in order to erect a memorial to the memory of the murdered girl." The large hall, we are told, "was densely crowded in every part, and hundreds of people waited outside, unable to obtain admission." The chair was occupied by a person who had written a pamphlet on the subject, entitled *The Eltham Tragedy Reviewed*, denouncing the Court which had acquitted young Pook, and "exposing the wretchedly ignorant misconducting of a great public trial." On the platform were doctors of divinity and medicine, army officers of rank, and other well-known gentlemen.

The chairman opened the proceedings of this singular meeting by a speech quite in keeping with its character. The girl, he said, had

> "Died from the effect of twelve blows of a hatchet upon the head; but though they did not know who had given her the twelve blows, yet they did know who had given her the thirteenth blow after she was dead, and which was an aspersion on her character. [Applause.] Well, they were going to give the fourteenth blow, which would be a sort of counter-stroke to the thirteenth, by erecting a memorial to her memory. [Cheers.]"

After much more of this farrago, he ended by reading an epitaph which he had prepared for the proposed monument, and which is a fit climax for a most astounding exhibition of morbid sentimentality. It was as follows:

> "Sacred to the memory of Maria Jane Clousen, a motherless servant girl, who was murdered in Kidbrooke-lane, Eltham, on the night of the 25th of April. She was taken, with her skull battered in, to Guy's Hospital, where she died on Sunday, April 30, 1871, two days after her eighteenth birthday. Those who knew her best testify that she was comely in person, agreeable in manner, amiable and affectionate in disposition, and very cleanly in her habits. Her last words were, 'Oh, let me die.'
>
> May God's great pity touch his heart, and lead
> My murderer to confess his dreadful deed:
> So that when secrets of all hearts are known,
> Guilt and repentance may alike be shown."

This marvelous piece of bathos was received with applause by the intelligent audience, and after various other gushes of rhetorical imbecility from various other respectable zanies, including a doctor of medicine and a doctor of divininity, a collection was taken up for the memorial and the assembled lunatics went home.

Was there ever such a display of idiocy outside of Bedlam? If the story did not come to us on so respectable authority it would be difficult to believe it other than a hoax. Of all the odd claims to posthumous distinction, that of having been murdered is surely the most unique. Certain of our fellow-citizens here not long since contemplated the erection of a statue to a well-known public official because he had been a successful thief. But even that design, if not more decent, was certainly more intelligible than the proposition of Maria Jane Clousen's London memorialists. One can understand a great criminal damned to everlasting fame. It takes a British wiseacre to discover in the simple and common act of dying a merit worthy of sculptured immortality.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Americans resident in Paris have recently presented Minister Washburne with a handsome service of plate, in recognition of his services to them during the recent war between France and Prussia. It is worth mentioning that this service was not manufactured in Paris, but by the Messrs. Tiffany, of our own City. The superiority of the taste in designing, and the skill in manufacturing, gained in New-York by this house, more than counterbalance the advantage of the cheaper labor accessible in Europe. This fact is now well known, and it is a very encouraging fact to all who wish to see our home manufactures supersede foreign work. In this particular field Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have undoubtedly made a progress which many would have deemed impossible a few years ago. Their fine metal work is very far superior to any specimens of imported work now received. Such a branch of industry ought to become permanent here, and the public can easily render it so. They are fast giving up the idea that articles which come from abroad must necessarily be better than those which are made at home. Abroad, as the above fact with many others shows, the workmanship of Tiffany's house is preferred to that of any Parisian firm.

If employers were always as truthful in the recommendations they give to servants as the writer of the following, which we find in a recent English paper, a good deal of trouble would be saved: "The bearer has been in my house a year—minus eleven months. During this time she has shown herself diligent—at the house door; frugal—in work; mindful—of herself; prompt—in excuses; friendly—toward men; faithful—to her lovers; and honest—when everything had vanished."

One of the contrivances by which the Ring have hedged themselves about has been, under the plausible pretense of preventing oppression, to lay down a rule that no indictment should be found unless the complaint had been previously investigated by a Police Magistrate. They have done this, though the Revised Statutes expressly permit any one to go before the Grand Jury. In "troublesome" cases, however, if an examination is had the accused could give bail, and then having found out the strength of the case against him, buy off or frighten off the witnesses, or worry them out with delays. We hear that it is intended to pursue this course with reference to the charges which the Committee of Seventy is preparing to bring against the violators of the Election law. There is hardly an election district in the first eight Wards of the City in which one or more of the inspectors are not implicated in frauds, and it would just suit the politicians if they could have an opportunity to follow their usual tactics. We trust that the Committee of Seventy will take care to permit nothing of the sort. Let them insist upon going direct to the Grand Jury. Mr. District-Attorney Garvin has, we presume, a sufficiently correct appreciation of the significance of the late election, and the power of a two-thirds majority in the Legislature, not to put any obstacle in the way, and not to allow any delay to take place in the trial of persons indicted for this class of offenses. At any rate, let us see.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Kuklux outrages have returned to Washington with the results of their examinations in Georgia and Florida. It is the same old story of murders, whippings, beatings, &c., of Union men without distinction of color. The evidence of the outrages is overwhelming, and justifies far more stringent measures than have yet been adopted by the General Government to suppress these roving bands of cut-throats, and protect the lives of peaceable citizens. In Florida, it seems, the Kuklux are organized under the name of "Democratic clubs," which is not an inappropriate title, considering that their avowed purpose is to root out "Republicanism" in the South by killing or driving from the country all persons known to be of that faith. Benjamin Hill, a well-known citizen of Georgia, testified that he believed it to be the intention of Toombs, Stephens and ex-rebels of extreme views, to incite the people to another revolution. They will hardly attempt that game again while Gen. Grant occupies the Presidential chair, but it would be much more honorable for them to do it than to encourage the secret murders and assassinations of the Kuklux.

Sir Charles Dilke's speech, which we print this morning, is well worth reading. It gives a fair indication of the temper in which the young radicals of England are treating the question of a Republic in that country. In the first place, they are ready to make royalty ludicrous. They are addressing themselves to it in a half humorous, half indignant style of attack. In the next place, they are willing to have the poorer voters who have recently been made such see the expensiveness of royalty. Sir Charles Dilke says it costs at least £1,000,000 a year, and probably much more, and he points to many elements in this expenditure which, to the working man, appear as oppressive as they are absurd. This kind of thing, the *Times* says, is almost "criminal." But Sir Charles Dilke's audience, according to the *Times* report, applauded it very loudly and long.

We publish today a very full and clear synopsis of the subordinate reports to the Secretary of War, to be incorporated in his forthcoming report to Congress. The details concerning the workings of the Signal Service Corps will be found interesting to all who follow the valuable weather bulletins furnished every day. The Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Commissary Departments give the results of the year's work. Gen. Howard's reasons for his recommendation that the Freedmen's Bureau be abolished in January are also important at this juncture.

The reception given today to the Grand Duke will doubtless be an imposing one, and it will testify to the high regard which the American people entertain toward Russia as a friendly Power. After the long voyage which the Prince has made, he will doubtless thoroughly enjoy the hospitality he is about to receive here. The procession today will be well worth seeing, as the particulars of it, given in our news columns, will show.

A correspondent who subscribes himself "the father of a small but respectable family," writes to us to complain of a nuisance which is at present far too common. A filthy circular was thrust under our correspondent's door, signed by "J. C. Beck, M. D," Station G, New-York City. The contents of this circular are disgusting to the last degree, and it is being distributed through the City by thousands. It is an outrage on decency which ought to be suppressed by the Police. This man Beck can certainly be traced, and he ought to be compelled to stop his filthy advertising. We have sent his circular to Superintendent Kelso, and perhaps that official will give the subject his attention.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Law Covering Unexpended Balances Into the Treasury—Fresh Air for the Senators—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Nov. 19.—One gratifying feature of the law enacted two years ago, requiring all unexpended balances, save in certain continuous appropriations, to be covered into the Treasury, and making expenditures beyond the amount appropriated a penal offense, is now beginning to be manifest in the fact that few or none of the bureaus are asking for deficiencies. In some cases they have spent all that was appropriated. In others they have spent less. But whatever sum, if any, is required to complete the fiscal year in any department, will not have behind it the necessity of liquidating unpaid claims, for the claims have not been incurred. This law has also been a powerful incentive to economical administration, impelling administrative officers to a close scrutiny of every item, and will result in a very thorough solution of the complications which have attended the appropriation accounts for many years past. Mr. Dawes, to whom belongs the credit of the new system, was quite severely criticised at first because of the embarrassments the law created. But with a liberal interpretation of the embarrassing features, which relieved the dead-lock on the public buildings, and some other matters, the law has worked well, and promises still better results. It could not accomplish the end sought in one year, nor in two; but now, at the beginning of the third, it vindicates itself. The estimates for the fiscal year 1872-73, now being prepared, are not likely to exceed those for the current year, save on the account of public buildings.

VENTILATING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Among the improvements at the Capitol are some changes in the ventilation of the Senate Chamber suggested by the experiences of last session. A year ago an entirely new system of ventilating this chamber was put in operation, which was devised by Mr. H. F. Hayden, the engineer of the Senate wing. This system was entirely mechanical, and was fully described in the Times. It was found to succeed so well that a committee of the House, upon investigation, recommended the adoption of the same system for the Representatives' Hall, and the machinery has been put in this Summer. Some defects were discovered, which were traced to original faults of construction in the flues, and these have been changed to meet the necessities of the new plan. But in addition to this, Mr. Hayden has invented a new form of register to diffuse the heated air thrown into the chamber in such a manner as to prevent currents of air. It has just been thoroughly tested with delicate anemometers, and it is believed that the entire body of air in the hall can be renewed every five or six minutes without perceptible currents. This register is also arranged for Summer use, so that by the turning of a brass cap in each, which can be arranged by each Senator to suit himself, a current of cool air can be directed under the desks and into the faces of their occupants. This will relieve the sessions in the heated season of much of the unpleasantness heretofore experienced. In fact, the Senate Chamber, from being very meanly ventilated, promises to become one of the most perfectly ventilated halls in the world.

OFFICES OF THE WEATHER SIGNAL SERVICE.

The office of the weather signal service will not be removed to the new Freedmen's Bank building as was some time ago contemplated, except that two rooms in it will be used more as a reserve in case of fire than for any other purpose. It was found after the building was completed that there were defects in the arrangement of the rooms, which made them but poorly fitted for the purposes of observations. Gen. Myer has therefore rented the house next to the one where the office has been located, on G-street, and is having a large and convenient instrument-room fitted up extending over both buildings. It is promised that it will be ready about the middle of next month. This new departure will save the Treasury considerable money, besides giving the Signal Office more suitable rooms. The officers here are anxious to be able to set up and test some fine sets of instruments which have not yet been unboxed for want of room to use them.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap left last evening on a brief visit to his home in Iowa, whence he will return in a week or ten days, accompanied by his sisters, Miss Belknap and Mrs. Walcott, who, with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bower, and a young niece of the Secretary, will constitute the ladies of his household this Winter. Gen. Belknap has very fine quarters in the Wilkes Mansion, corner of H-street and Madison-place, and it is understood that he will this Winter resume the social duties of his position. Among the visitors to Washington are John Boyle, Esq., of London, England, managing trustee of the estate of the Marquis of Bute, and John Loughland, Esq., of Glasgow, President of the Anglo-African steam-ship line. They yesterday had a very pleasant interview with Secretary Boutwell, who received them cordially. These gentlemen are arranging for the establishment of a line of steamers between Cardiff, Wales, and New-York, and their tour of observation through the United States has in view not only an investigation of our business resources, but the practical utilization of the benefits that may flow therefrom by a still closer communication with the manufacturing centres of Great Britain. Among the arrivals in the city yesterday and today are Ex-Attorney-General Hoar, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, John K. Davenport, Gen. Woodford, Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Samuel Remington, Chas. Callender, C. T. Jones, of New-York, and Senator Windom, of Minnesota.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

"Faust" will be sung at the Academy of Music, this evening, with Misses Nilsson and Cary, and MM. Capoul, Jamet and Barré. The Strakosch company has been reinforced by a baritone, Signor Bartolini, just arrived from South America.... The concert at the Grand Opera-house, last evening, was enjoyed by an immense audience. The Ninth Regiment Band, which, in a few months, will be the finest in the City, supplied most of the instrumental music. The soloists were Mlles. Castellan and De Try, Miss Cassie Renz and Mr. J. Levy.... This evening, the new administration of the St. James Theatre will inaugurate its rule. A comedy, called "The Pet of the Public," and a burletta entitled "Bacchus," both fresh pieces, will be brought out, with Miss Annie Lonsdale, the manageress, in the leading parts.... Mr. John E. Owens acts in "The People's Lawyer," and in the "Victims," at Booth's, to-night.... At the Grand Opera-house, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear in "The Ticket-of-Leave-Man." .... "Black Sheep," a drama founded upon the popular novel bearing the same title, is to be played at Wood's Museum this evening and throughout the week, with Mr. J. B. Studley and Miss Susan Denin as the principal performers.... "La Grande Duchesse" will be represented at Lina Edwin's one week longer. New dresses and an increased chorus and orchestra will give attractiveness to these final performances of Offenbach's well-worn work.... The Arion Society will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch.... A matinée entertainment at the New-York Circus today, will contribute toward the pecuniary aid being supplied to the sufferers in Chicago.... The Society "Eendragt Maakt Magt," composed of natives of Holland, are to celebrate St. Nicholas Day, which falls on Dec. 6, by an amateur theatrical entertainment, in Dutch, at the Casino, in Houston-street. The proceeds will go to the losers by the fire in the North-west.

THE INDIANS.

The Peace and War Policies—What an Indian Chief Says.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—There is no doubt, judging from the numerous letters recently received here, that Congressmen from the Pacific coast will move for an inquiry into the management of Indian affairs, in order to ascertain officially whether the peace policy, as administered through the Board of Indian Commissioners, has been successful. It is argued by the writers of the letters that, while the Commissioners are doubtless influenced by humane motives, the policy cannot be applied indiscriminately to all Indian tribes and bands. They say, though it may succeed with some of the savages, others, being more aggressive and warlike, cannot be brought under civilizing influences, and therefore the peace and the war policies should be separately applied, as circumstances may require. Friends of the peace policy, on the other hand, charge that the Indian reservation system is in danger of not having a fair trial in Arizona, and in support of this assertion they refer to information recently received from the Camp Grant Reservation, which shows that the white citizens of Tucson, having failed in their late effort to break up the reservation by means of an armed force, now resort to the novel expedient of inducing the Grand Jury to find indictments against individual Indians, charging them with murder, &c., and sending bailiffs, assisted by soldiers furnished by the military commander, to the reservation to search for and arrest them. The effect of the marching of the armed force through the reservation, has been to drive the Indians away. At the last ration day it appeared that about one-half of the Indians, alarmed for their personal safety, had fled to the mountains; hence, there is danger that these fugitives may return to their old habits of stealing their food. One of the Chiefs who had been thus hunted, described his situation, while speaking to the agent, who is an officer of the army. He said:

> "After my people were killed at the massacre of April 30, and my children taken captive by the people of Tucson, and who were not returned to me, and the soldiers having again fired upon me, I went to the mountains upon the war-path. They had killed my two wives, my four children, and forty-six women and children of my band, and I was crazy. Who would not have been when you sent a man out to the mountains for me, telling me a Commission sent by the Great Father was at the post to talk to me and make peace with us and wished to see me? I came in. You promised me safety. I told him all I had done, and he said to me if I would live here and do right all should be forgiven, and I came in with my people, but was soon told that some of my people were offered 100 yards of calico to kill me. You told me if I was attacked the soldiers would fight for us, but instead of that I am now hunted by the soldiers from the reservation, and I am obliged to hide like a dog. I will do nothing to break up the peace, but it seems it is not to be a peace for me."

The Indian Attack Upon an Arizona Stage—The Driver and Five Passengers Killed.

The San Francisco *Alta*, of Sunday, Nov. 12, contains the following account, in telegrams from Arizona, 11th inst., of the attack by Indians upon a stage in Arizona, and the murder of Mr. Fred H. Loring, of Boston, and six other persons:

> "By the driver of the San Bernardino stage, just arrived, we have the announcement that the last stage from Wickenberg, when ten miles this side of that place, was attacked by Indians, and the driver, John Letz, and five passengers killed. Two other passengers escaped and returned to Wickenberg, but it is thought that one of them was wounded. We can get no particulars as to the cause of the attack, further than a supposition that it was in retaliation for the shooting of an Indian recently. The supposition is strengthened by the fact that the Indians took nothing from the stage.
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> A second dispatch since the above says: We have seen the San Bernardino *Guardian*, from which we gather the following: 'From Mr. Hank Brown and passengers from Thornburg we get particulars of an attack by Indians upon the Wickenberg and La Paz stage, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stage left Wickenberg early in the morning, with seven passengers for San Bernardino. When ten miles out from Wickenberg, it was attacked by about thirty Apaches and Mojaves. At the first fire, the two passengers on the outside of the coach, with the driver, John Letz, better known as Dutch John, were shot through the head and instantly killed. Inside the coach were five passengers; three of them were killed. Mr. William Kruger, of Prescott, and Miss Mollie Sheppard, were wounded and escaped to the brush, Mr. Kruger defending himself and Miss Sheppard with his six-shooter. The Indians did not follow them. They succeeded in escaping and in reaching Wickenberg, though both were severely wounded. The following are the passengers killed: Fred. Shoholm, F. H. Loring, W. G. Solomon, P. M. Hammel, C. S. Adams and the driver, John Letz. The body of Adams was found fifty yards from the stage, scalped. The news was carried to Wickenberg by the driver of the buck board, who carried the mail to Wickenberg.'
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> The following was received by mail, dated Wickenberg, Arizona, Nov. 6:
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> 'The United States mail coach was attacked at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by robbers, about nine miles from this place, on the road to California. They killed six men and wounded one man and woman, probably both fatally. They plundered the baggage and mails and killed one horse. All the passengers were either killed or wounded, and the news only reached here at midnight. Everything is excitement. Parties went out and brought in the bodies of the dead men, with the scattered mails and baggage. The wounded are here, and cared for. I think Loring and Hammel were of Lieut. Wheeler's expedition. C. S. Adams was on his way to San Francisco, where his family are sick. The balance are mostly from Prescott. Parties start in pursuit of the robbers this morning.' "

Failure of an Attempt to Lynch a Prisoner in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 19.—A mob, last night, at Brookville, Ind., forced the jail and attempted to take out McDonald Cheek, confined for the murder of his father-in-law, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., a year ago, with the supposed intention of lynching him. Cheek knocked down the first man that came into his cell, and taking a revolver from him, defended himself bravely. Many of the mob were hurt. The jailor in the meantime escaped, and rang the fire-alarm, which brought a number of citizens to his aid, whereupon the mob scattered, but many were recognized notwithstanding their disguise. Cheek was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Last October the Supreme Court granted a new trial, and it is feared his sentence will be light, hence the action of the mob.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Record of Its Operations for the Past Year.

Important Achievements of the Signal Corps.

The Labors of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments.

The Ordnance Bureau and the Medical Service.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Its Abolition Recommended.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

The prominence given to the operations of the Signal Corps (or "Weather Bureau," as it has come to be popularly called) during the past year renders its annual report the most interesting of any of the various Bureaus of the War Department. I therefore give a pretty full synopsis of the report of Gen. MYER, the Chief Signal Officer.

The school for instruction in military signaling, telegraphy and meteorology has been maintained during the past year at Fort Whipple, Virginia, and that twelve officers of the navy and five of the army have graduated, while three officers of the army are still under instruction.

An important feature of the school during the year has been the instruction of the Observer Sergeants, required for duty in the division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce. Seventy-three of these have been under instruction, of whom forty-four have completed the full course and passed a satisfactory examination; twelve have not completed the course, and the remainder have been assigned to other duty or discharged. The tuition is now progressing in a satisfactory manner.

It is recommended that the instruction at the Military Academy at West Point be placed in charge of an officer properly instructed as an especial study, and a merit value given the study affecting the standing of the cadets.

Instructions in military signaling in four of the military departments has been under the charge of regularly-instructed officers, but in the other departments it has been conducted under the provisions of the order from Head-quarters of the Army, which assign the duty to Post Adjutants. A recommendation is made that the system be remodeled, and the instruction, if attempted, assigned to officers thoroughly instructed, and given a position at department head-quarters. Reference is made to improvements in field telegraph trains, and that facilities be had to bring the trains to improved condition. It is recommended that permanent quarters be provided at Fort Whipple, Virginia.

Under the head of the Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce, the Chief Signal Officer states:

That the first systematized synchronous weather reports ever taken in the United States were made on the morning of Nov. 1, 1870, from twenty-four stations throughout the country, and transmitted by telegraph to Washington. On the same day the issue of bulletins was commenced, and both reports and bulletins have been continued without intermission since that date, with a constantly increasing number of stations. Reference is made to the cordial reception with which the reports were met on all sides. A description is given of the use of the large weather-map and the meteoric symbols upon it, as furnished to Boards of Trade.

The issue of daily charts in manifold form commenced with the year at the central office, and the success attending their issue has led to the publication of similar ones, under the direction of the office, at most of the important cities. The issue of synopses and probabilities commenced Feb. 20, 1871, and has been made since that date three times each day. Copies of the synopses are furnished, as soon as issued, to the different Press associations in the United States, and are also printed upon the charts issued from this office.

In August a pamphlet of suggestions on the practical use of the reports was issued, and has been given a wide circulation. During the year sufficient study has been given to the movements of storms to justify the display, in October, of signals at twenty ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the Northern lakes. The display of these signals was ordered to commence Oct. 23, where necessary. A pamphlet of instructions as to the meaning and use of these signals was prepared, and extensively circulated before the display commenced, in order that its meaning might be fully understood. The first signal was ordered Oct. 26, at the post of Oswego, N. Y.

[At the date of this report, Nov. 1, there had been no practical test of the value of the cautionary signals, but their influence was fully demonstrated during the late great storm.]

Reference is made to the increased labor imposed upon the observers by this duty. No change has been made since last report in the character of the reports or form of cipher in which they are transmitted. Experience has confirmed the opinion expressed last year by the Chief Signal Officer that with working forms of telegraphic circuits similar to those arranged for the signal service, meteoric observations taken throughout the globe could be made available as easily as those of this continent have been. Reference is made to temporary telegraphic difficulties occurring in March last and to their settlement. Future embarrassments of this nature are not anticipated.

Telegraph wires enter the Signal Office in Washington, and all reports are there received direct from the places of observation, and communication can be had from the office by telegraph with the coast of the Pacific on the west and eastward to the coast of China and Japan; the one link of the Pacific cable being wanting to girdle the world.

The subject of a cipher to condense the reports is under consideration, and one has been prepared and is now under experiment, by which it is hoped this is effected.

Application having been made during the year from interested parties living on the Western rivers to have the rise and fall of these streams telegraphed with the weather reports, it is proposed to provide for this want in the new system of cipher, and to furnish the information once each day.

The study of the consolidated reports, and the deductions made from them for the synopsis and probabilities published by the office, has been under the supervision of Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE, A. M., assistant in this office, and has been conducted by him with rare skill.

The publications of this office, or the circulars, suggestions for the practical use of meteorological reports and weather maps, have been in great part prepared under the directions of this officer.

A series of synopsis and probabilities and charts have also been prepared by Prof. T. B. MAURY, Assistant, and Lieuts. ROBERT CRAIG and A. W. GREELY, Acting Signal Officers.

During the year 1,090 detailed charts have been prepared and filed in this office. On these charts has been shown, in a graphic manner, the meteoric condition at each station. More than 300 areas of high barometer and the same number of low barometer have been traced on these charts, and the consequent changes of weather noted. It is estimated that 16,000,000 copies of the synopsis and probabilities have been laid before the public during the year by means of the Press.

Of the probabilities sixty-nine per cent. have been verified by the result, and twenty-one per cent. in addition partially verified. The haste required to get these reports promptly before the public has made the percentage of verification less than it would have been with more leisure. Reports taken at all stations at 11:35 P. M. are telegraphed to Washington, collated, and the deductions made are furnished the Press at 1 A. M.

To extend the system of synchronous reports, an observer thoroughly instructed and equipped was sent with Capt. HALL, commanding the North Polar expedition. To get observations of the higher aerial currents, a station has been established and maintained on the summit of Mount Washington, New-Hampshire. Reports are desired from Pembina, Sitka and the Sandwich Islands. It is proposed to extend the synchronal system by seeking the assistance of such ship Captains as are willing to make observations and record them upon forms furnished by the Signal Office. An international system of observations is suggested. Such system is at once needed, in order to obtain reports from the West Indies, the Windward Islands, and the coast of South America.

Attention is invited to utilizing the services of officers of the army and navy, and a hope expressed that at the national schools the study of meteorology may have a recognized place. Numerous self-registering instruments have been procured during the year, of various patterns, and are being tested in the Signal Office. An observatory building, for the proper display and testing of the instruments, upon some part of the public grounds in Washington, is recommended.

Reference is made to the desire of the agricultural population to derive benefit from the system, and to the steps that have been taken to meet this want. A detailed and interesting report is given of the various stations—sixty in number—showing the precise location of each, amount of work done, and number and kind of instruments. The change of stations and reports have been immediately under charge of Capt. H. W. HAWGATE, United States Army.

The total number of Observation Sergeants on duty at stations is eighty-three, and of privates acting as assistants forty. The Post-office Department is thanked for transporting instruments through its route agents. The labors and correspondence of the office have been laborious and extensive. During the year the total of papers sent and received was 90,514. Col. GARRICK MALLERY, United States Army, has had charge of the general correspondence of the office. Major L. B. NORTON has been in charge of disbursements and the Property Division. The records of the office alone, made during the past year, are already worth of themselves the value of the appropriation expended. Attention is called to the promptness, regularity and steadiness with which the stations have been served as evidences of the wisdom of the act of Congress which placed the duty under military control. Officers and enlisted men are commended for the faithful manner in which their duties have been discharged, and a strong recommendation made for the organization of a corps in which deserving men would receive promotion, as in other branches of the service. Until such organization is effected, it is recommended that the observer who has most distinguished himself during each year be rewarded with a commission. The care of the Secretary of War has contributed largely to the success of the work during the year. The peculiar nature of the service has rendered its labors both onerous and exacting, extending as they do through every day and every night, without holidays and without rest.

The report is followed by appendices showing in detail the manner of performing the work and the amount done. Publications are contemplated hereafter from time to time which will submit for scientific men the facts collected and the deductions to be made from them. An important feature already established is the tri-daily issue of isobaric lines upon the weather charts, by which even unscientific men can trace any great atmospheric movement. The scientists of foreign countries and the scientific institutions throughout the United States have proffered expressions of good-will, and have rendered assistance. Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, agricultural societies, commercial associations and the public Press have continued to give valuable support, and it has been owing to such encouragement and assistance to the interest manifested by the Secretary of War in this branch of his duties, and to the faithful labor of the assistants in the office, that the Chief Signal Officer is enabled to report such gratifying results.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Next to the Signal Bureau, the operations of the Quartermaster's Department of the army are most important, because involving a large amount of money, men and stores. The appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, including the Deficiency bill of March 3, 1871, were $12,450,025, all of which has been drawn from the Treasury in the course of the fiscal year. This money has been applied as follows:

Remitted to Military Division of the Atlantic	$467,420 30
Remitted to Military Division of the South	2,838,937 43
Remitted to Military Division of the Missouri	4,837,661 48
Remitted to Military Division of the Pacific	2,408,009 62

The balance has been distributed among the several depots of supplies, or paid on settlements made by accounting officers of the Treasury. During the year the Quartermaster-General's office has examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement, 6,401 accounts, covering an expenditure of $34,532,795 47, of which only $612,940 36 pertain to the service of the fiscal year of 1870-71. There remain to be settled 5,055 money accounts and 7,815 property returns.

The number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department is being reduced by death, resignation and other casualties of service. Four have died, and one has resigned since the last annual report. An average of 150 officers has been kept on duty during the year. Gen. MEIGS calls attention to the fact that it is important to keep the greater disbursements in the hands of bonded officers, and that, therefore, the vacancies in the corps should be filled, but under the law this cannot be done. He also recommends such extra compensation to Acting Assistant Quartermasters intrusted with important disbursements as is paid to Assistant Commissaries. The amount required would be only $15,000, and the economy gained by making the duty of acting Assistant Quartermaster one to be desired by active and efficient officers, rather than to be avoided as an unrequited toil and risk, would be great.

During the year 1,763 horses were purchased for the cavalry at a cost of $166,689 24. The average price in Texas was $69 36; in Department of Columbia, $75; Department of the Platte, $135 13; Departments of the Missouri, $142 50; Department of California, $162 49. The amount of forage consumed during the year was 770,660 bushels of corn, 1,059,601 bushels of oats, 175,113 bushels of barley, 51,160 tons of hay, and 3,962 tons of straw. One hundred and twenty-four thousand, three hundred and seventy-two cords of wood, and 28,678 tons of coal have been issued. All clothing in store which has been found defective has been inspected and advertised for sale. The product of sales of clothing from June 30, 1870, to date amounts to $1,875,728 84.

A chemical change in the black paint with which knapsacks are covered has rendered all the old knapsacks, and most of the haversacks, unserviceable. They have been sold or ordered for sale, and are being replaced by new. For a portion of those made at San Francisco the skin of the hair-seal of Alaska is used as a covering; others, made in the East, are of leather and enameled canvas.

The transportation of the departments during the year by rail has comprised 30,001 persons, 3,839 animals, and 34,330 tons of material, at a cost of $1,998,916 35, of which $1,136,360 64 was for services over the Pacific Railroads, which transported during the year, for the army, 11,746 persons, and 17,874 tons of material. The total movement of transport by water has been 37,195 persons, 1,897 animals, and 29,442 tons of freight, costing $679,339 49. Of the Southern railroads, which, under Executive orders, were allowed to purchase rolling-stock and other railroad supplies and material from the United states, twenty-seven have paid their debts in full, with interest, amounting to $2,465,567 93. Twenty-four are still in debt to the United States, the amount due being $4,724,350 53. At the last session of the Forty-first Congress a law was enacted authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust and settle the suits pending against certain railroads, if, on advice of the counsel of record in the cases, it was found advisable to do so. On the 23d of June the Secretary of War advised the Quartermaster-General that he had accepted a proposition from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company to pay in full of its debt of $1,857,332 41 the sum of $1,000,000, one-half in ten years and one-half in twenty years from 1st June, 1870, with interest at four per cent., payable semi-annually. Large claims presented by several of the railroads for use and damage by the United States Army during the war have been presented, considered and rejected.

The total number of claims filed under the act of July 4, 1864, authorizing the settlements of claims for Quartermasters' stores, taken in certain States and Territories, on satisfactory proofs of the loyalty of the claimant and the justice of the claims, is 28,039, involving $17,811,141 66; 4,950 have been settled, for $2,078,083 05; 13,923 have been rejected, costing $8,308,254 07; 6,231 are suspended, and on 3,935 no decision has yet been reached. The aggregate of the claims and accounts on account of transportation on file and received during the year was $10,442,675; 1,563 settled, suspended or rejected during the year amounted to $8,619,882 30. Among the rejected claims were those of certain Southern railroads amounting to $5,405,233 33.

There are seventy-four national military cemeteries and 316 private and post cemeteries. The number of graves is 317,850. During the past year the graves of 2,295 not before reported have been discovered, and the remains have been transferred to National cemeteries. The national cemeteries cover about 1,800 acres of land, acquired under the acts of 1866 and 1867, at a cost of $170,000 for the fee simple. The total expenditure on the National cemeteries, both before and since the passage of the acts named, aggregates about $4,000,000. The total appropriations of Congress has been $1,700,000. Many of the cemeteries have been permanently inclosed with walls or with iron railings, but the temporary wooden inclosures of thirty-five still remain, and should be replaced, as the law prescribes.

The volumes of the Roll of Honor have been published. These give the names, rank, regiment, date of death, and place of burial of all soldiers interred by the Quartermaster's Department during the war and since, so far as known.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Gen. A. B. EATON reports that the sources, purchase, and mode of distribution of subsistence stores are not substantially changed from last year, as indicated in the last annual report. But few instances of complaint of the subsistence stores furnished have occurred, and these complaints have come through the reports of the Inspector-General, whose duty it is to observe and report upon such stores as do not attain a perfect standard. It is believed that the United States Army has been exceptionally well supplied during the past year. In regard to the character of the rations served, the Commissary, General says while the regular army ration is believed to be composed of the proper number and kinds of articles, and of very nearly the proper quantities of each, still he is of opinion that it should be provided in the contemplated regulations for the army that according to the varying hygienic necessities of the troops stationed in the widely diverse climates of the United States and Territories there should be authorized and provided for issue under proper medical advice and military orders, other or substitute articles, so that the food of the soldiers may be occasionally varied from the regular ration. This is now effected to a considerable degree by the sale of any savings of their rations made by soldiers, and the use of the proceeds of such sales in the purchase of vegetables or other articles of food. But this mode is, of course, impracticable in the distant frontiers. The report, after a statement of the organization of the Supply Department, gives an account of the operations for the year.

From a table showing the average price of fresh beef during the year, it appears that purchases were made in forty-one different States and Territories. The lowest average was in Texas, 4¾ cents per pound, and the highest in Delaware, 16 cents per pound. The average contract price per pound for the whole country was 11.09 cents. The cost was above that average in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada. In the following States and Territories the price was below that average: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Dakota, Wyoming, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington.

The average cost price of rations for the whole country was 19 56-100 cents each, being a decrease from last year of 1 97-100 cents.

The total cost of tobacco sold to the soldiers at cost price, under the law providing for such sale, was about $16,242 per month, for the year. The cost of the whole amount furnished since the sale to soldiers began in 1866, is $921,859 67. The subsistence stores furnished to the hospitals of the Freedmen's Bureau, cost $37,605 27. Under the law of 1834, subsistence stores valued at $85,337 04, have been issued to Indians visiting the military posts. To meet special emergencies, issues have been made, under proper instructions, to Indians at eight different points, to the value of $203,578 27.

Under the Third Section of the Act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, giving the Commissary Department charge of claims for supplies furnished during the war from States not in rebellion, and subsequently extended to Tennessee and a part of West Virginia, there were received up to Sept. 30, last, 5,747 claims, amounting to $3,115,570 35.

Of these claims, 96 have been recommended for payment, amounting to $8,066 42. Partial payments of 1,197 have been recommended, to the amount of $270,214 29, and 4,330, aggregating $2,617,322 95, have been examined and disallowed.

More stringent regulations concerning the reopening of the hearing of these disallowed claims have been adopted. Claims from Tennessee and the part of Virginia alluded to above, if filed after March 3, 1871, are not acted upon, because the jurisdiction now lies with the Southern Claims Commission. During the year there were received 8,068 papers from the different officers, each with its proper voucher. All have been examined and forwarded to the Treasury Department for settlement, except 363 held for examination or correction. Credits amounting to $18,131 30 have been allowed in the settlement of certain accounts under the provisions of a law enacted June 23, 1870.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Gen. DYER, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, reports that the amount of expenditures since June 30, 1870, including over $340,000 for arms and ammunition made for the navy, and $31,610 60 for settlements of war claims, was $1,644,050 43. The expenditures attending the sale of ordnance stores since June 30, 1870, were $239,030 90. The only appropriations in the Treasury now available for the purposes of this Bureau are the sum of $893,534 59, for arming and equiping the militia; leaving nearly twenty-two millions of appropriations heretofore made unavailable.

During the fiscal year about ten million dollars worth of small arms and ordnance stores have been sold, under the orders of Congress, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury.

The operation of the arsenals have been confined to the manufacture of supplies required by the troops and to the care and preservation of the stores on hand. The work on the Rock Island Arsenal, which is intended to be the great arsenal for deposits and construction for the Mississippi valley, is being economically, rapidly, and well done. Two of the great workshops are nearly completed and will shortly be occupied, one as a storehouse, and the other in place of the temporary workshops which are to be removed. Liberal appropriations are urged to carry out the plans in respect to this arsenal.

The operations of the Springfield Armory have been confined to the conversion of a small number of rifle-muskets into breech-loaders for issue to troops, to States and to colleges, and to the manufacture of 22,000 Remington rifles for the navy, and to the manufacture of three or four kinds of experimental rifles and carbines, as recommended by the St. Louis Board, for comparative trial in the field. It is believed that sufficient information will be derived from their use in the field to enable a board, as contemplated, to select and recommend to the War Department a breech-loading system for adoption for the military service, and the adoption of such a system is very desirable, as there are less than 10,000 breech-loading muskets on hand in the arsenals for issue. The armament of the State troops should be the same as that of the National forces, who now use breech-loading small arms, and the above number is not sufficient to supply the quotas of the States now due. Very few arms are being made at present, for the reason that no breech-loading arm has yet been adopted for our military service.

Breech-loading revolvers have been made and issued to the troops, and are greatly superior to revolvers using paper cartridges.

Benecia Arsenal should be made capable of doing all the repairs of ordnance stores for the Pacific coast. St. Louis and Baton Rouge Arsenals have been turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

The captured lands and buildings at Shreveport, La., and in Walker, Jefferson, Davis and Marion Counties, Texas, and the Rome (N. C.) and Champlain (N. Y.) Arsenals, and the magazine tract of land, with the Confederate powder-works thereon, are recommended to be sold.

The purchasers of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal property, sold in 1869, have, save in a few instances, failed to meet their payments. The time for full payment expires Dec. 1 prox.

The enlisted force of the Department has been reduced to 475 men, the number of commissioned officers to fifty-two, and the number of store-keepers to twelve. This number is alleged to be insufficient for the purposes of the Departments, and the repeal of the act of March 3, 1869, so far as it prohibits appointments and promotions in the Ordnance Department is recommended.

Legislation on the subject of arming and equipping the militia of the United States is requested. Heavy cannon for sea-coast defenses are much wanted. Cast-iron is not believed to be suitable for heavy rifled guns. Other material should be experimented with. Rodman smooth-bore guns are regarded as reliable and perfectly fit for service, but it is thought that a still further improvement may be made by a change in the treatment of the metal in the furnace, and experiments with this in view are now progressing. A large sum is required for the alteration of the ten-inch and fifteen-inch iron gun-carriages in service, to adapt them to the largely increased charges which have been established for these heavy guns.

THE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.

The operations of the Pay-master-General's office for the year past may be briefly summed up in the following facts:

The disbursements to the Army for the year, (including Military Academy,) were	$15,830,901 43
Disbursements to volunteers, back pay and bounties were	2,683,172 44
Total disbursements	$18,514,073 87

As a legacy of the period of "reconstruction" the following sums were disbursed:

Expenses of reconstruction to June 30, 1871	$155,990 58
Internal Revenue tax	2,190 26
Total	$158,180 84

In addition to this sum, $119,018 85 were refunded to the Treasury on account of this fund.

The army has been fully paid. The number of Pay-masters allowed by law (sixty) has been reduced to fifty-one by casualty. In consequence of the great number of widely scattered posts the duties devolving upon the force do not at present admit of a reduction of the number of pay-masters.

The disbursements on account of reconstruction absolutely ceased on the admission to representation in Congress of all the States.

The Pay-master-General strongly urges the passage by Congress of an act permitting the issue and directing the payment in all cases of duplicate checks to supply lost original checks, to be issued upon satisfactory proof of such loss, and under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is now virtually prohibited in all but a single class of cases, and works much hardship as a consequence.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

Brig.-Gen. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, reports that the available funds of the Medical Department for the past fiscal year were $1,899,169 74, while the disbursements were: For payment of claims and fulfilling contracts prior to July 1, 1870, $65,508 88, current expenses of the year, $267,477 08, or a total expenditure of $332,985 96, leaving a balance on hand of $1,566,183 78.

The number of persons who have availed themselves of the provision of Congress under acts of June 17 and 30, 1870, to receive artificial limbs in kind or a stated commutation in money up to June 30, 1871, was 8,918. These received:

	In kind.	Commutation.
Arms	104	4,067
Legs	1,117	3,114
Feet	5	51
Apparatus for resection	22	538

The number of persons furnished with limbs under acts previous to June 17, 1870, was 7,887.

The health of the army has not been equal to that of the previous year. The total number of deaths reported was 519, or 17 per 1,000 of mean strength. The mortality rate is thus greater than that for the previous year, the chief increase occurring in the proportion of deaths from disease. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one death to 122 cases. One thousand and ninety-one white soldiers are reported discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, being at the rate of 37 per 1,000 of mean strength. The number of colored soldiers discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability was 71, or at the rate of 27 per 1,000 of mean strength.

There are now recorded in the Division of Surgical Records a total of 235,398 cases, of which 5,210 were recorded during the past year.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in the number and variety of specimens and its consequent usefulness. The number of specimens added during the year was 1,516, a present total of 15,018. The number of visitors during the year was 15,000.

Part first of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War* is near completion, and will be laid before Congress during its coming session. The Surgeon-General urges an appropriation by Congress to complete the remaining parts.

The number of vacancies in the medical service of the army has increased from forty-four to fifty-four. The number of military posts requiring medical attendance on the 1st of July, 1871, was 206, at many of which the number of troops were so large, or the nature of the duties so onerous, as to require the constant services of the medical officers. The Surgeon-General therefore recommends that the restrictions as to promotions and appointments in the medical corps be removed, as it would, in any event, require several years, under the prescribed modes of annual examination, to restore it to the standard number allowed by existing laws. He thinks the stoppage of promotions and appointments has proven to be prejudicial to the interests of the service, both in a sanitary and economical view.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD's report of the operations of the Freedman's Bureau indicates very conclusively that his closing recommendation, that the Bureau be discontinued, can safely be followed. The operations for the past year have been restricted to the care of the Hospital in the District of Columbia, the collection and payment of bounties and other moneys due colored soldiers, and such supervision of the educational work as could be given. The school funds having been all expended prior to July, 1870, and no new appropriation having been made, there are no statistics of educational work to be given. Old accounts and contracts for school purposes have been settled as far as possible. The collection and payment of bounties, &c., due colored soldiers has employed nearly all the agents and clerks remaining on duty in this Bureau. Since the law of March, 1867, went into effect 6,236 claims have been settled without cost to the claimants excepting the necessary notarial fees. Had these claims been collected through claim agents or attorneys, the amount of legal fee would have been $62,360.

The amount of money received and disbursed on this account during the year is as follows:

Balance of pay, bounty and prize money on hand Aug. 31, 1870	$1,027,694 16
Amount received during the year	490,769 13
Total	$1,518,463 29
Amount paid claimants and attorneys during the year	734,432 55
Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1871	784,030 74

The number of claimants paid during the year was 4,138.

The total amount disbursed on this account from the passage of the act in March, 1866, to Aug. 21, 1871, is $8,418,051 16.

There are 420 persons connected with the hospital, dependent upon the bounty of the Government for their support and for medical attendance. Gen. HOWARD urges a continuation of the appropriation for their care, and recommends that the hospital be placed in charge of the District's Territorial Government.

The number of officers, agents, and clerks now on duty is 54, a reduction of 33 since the date of last report.

The total balance on hand Aug. 31, 1870, with deficiency for 1871, and appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $475,061 66.

This has been expended as follows:

Salaries of agents	$23,886 08	
Salaries of clerks	21,923 64	
Stationery and printing	7,126 59	
Quarters and fuel	9,624 30	
Medical departments	29,979 24	
Commissary stores	42,456 40	
Transportation	11,085 51	
Superintendents of schools	1,100 00	
Schools and asylums, construction, rental and repair	112,527 26	
Telegraphing and postage	674 64	
Collection and Payment of bounties	96,708 72	$362,263 42
Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1871		$112,708 24

In conclusion Gen. HOWARD says:

"I herewith forward an estimate for appropriations to defray the expenses of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. But I recommend that the appropriation for the hospital and asylum be intrusted to the proper officers of the Territorial Government of the District of Columbia, and that that Government be required to assume the care and support of the hospital on and after July 1, 1872. I also recommend that the payment of bounties and other moneys due colored soldiers and sailors and marines, or their heirs, be transferred to the Pay Department of the army under such regulations for the protection of claimants as the Secretary of War may prescribe, on the 1st of July, 1872, and that this Bureau be closed and its records be turned over to such officer as the Secretary of War may designate."

Aid for the Shaky and Suspended Savings Bank—A Receiver Appointed for the National.

Mr. CHARLES A. HOFF, a depositor to the amount of $854 in the National Savings Bank, at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, was notified on Saturday that the bank was unable to meet the demands against it. Mr. HOFF's attorneys, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY applied to Judge BARNARD for the appointment of a receiver. The petition of the plaintiff was granted, and Mr. EDWARD SCHELL, connected with the Manhattan Banking Institution, corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, was appointed receiver. His brother, Mr RICHARD SCHELL, became his bondsman to the amount of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his trust.

This morning Mr. SCHELL will take possession of all the assets of the concern, and proceed at once to ascertain the state of its affairs. As the liabilities of the bank are small, Mr. WALTER ROCHE, one of the directors, furnished aid to the amount of $17,000 in cash from his private means in order to secure the depositors from any serious inconvenience on Saturday, but before the money was received the doors were closed. This amount, it is believed, will insure to the depositors the full liquidation of their claims. Mr. ROCHE also furnished, on Saturday, values to the amount of $300,000 in unincumbered real estate to the receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, and also $40,000 of a mortgage on his private residence to the Bowling-green Savings Bank, the mortgage to be converted into funds for the liquidation of their indebtedness immediately.

A director of one of these institutions informed a reporter that had others of the trustees of the several savings banks come forward promptly with material aid the institutions would still be on their feet and able to resume business before the fact of their insolvency became widely known. It is further stated by parties who are well informed, that all three of the institutions will pay in full, but the prospects of their ever resuming are very meagre.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19—7 P. M.—The area of highest pressure has moved since Saturday afternoon somewhat to the south-eastward, and now extends along the middle Atlantic coast. Light easterly winds with cloudy weather have prevailed during the day from Georgia to New-York. The area of lowest pressure has advanced from the Missouri Valley north-eastward over upper Michigan, with brisk south-east winds veering to south-west from Missouri to Michigan; and threatening weather and north-westerly winds, with clear weather, have prevailed from Mississippi to Texas. Telegraphic communication with Rocky Mountain and north-western stations remains interrupted.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Wisconsin will probably extend eastward, with brisk south-west winds from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward, preceded by cloudy weather, and possibly rain on the lower lakes. Northerly winds and clear weather prevail on Monday in Mississippi and Texas; cloudy and clearing weather continue in the Southern States, excepting Florida; threatening weather, with falling barometer, in Florida and on the middle and east Atlantic coast.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

Gambling—A Lecture by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Last evening Rev. J. M. PULLMAN delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Social Vices" at the Thirty-fifth-street Universalist Church. The subject of last evening's discourse was gambling. Under the head of gamblers Mr. PULLMAN classed all who played the game of life as a game of chance instead of as a game of skill. Only those, he said, who were foolish enough to believe they could get something for nothing, and were too weak brained and too feeble of purpose to play the game of life skillfully, became gamblers. These were the men who dealt in fancy stocks and worthless bonds and shares in imaginary companies. The remedies for all this he could only hint at. Less respect for wealth, and an avoidance of the incentive to indulging in games of chance was the only remedies he knew of.

The Champion Whitewasher.

From Yesterday's Times.

Do people remember NAST's portraits of HALL's "Grand Jury"—twelve portraits of HALL? If anybody doubts whether that jury was really packed or not, let him look at yesterday's *Tribune*, in which it is stated that the evidence taken before the Grand Jury has been prepared by the foreman for publication—a direct breach of honor, if not actually (as we believe) of law. Upon a garbled version of this evidence the Mayor's advocate, the gentle HORACE GREELEY—faithful to Tammany to the last!—founds a preposterous story about Mr. GEORGE JONES whitewashing the Mayor. If Mr. GREELEY continues to give these repeated evidences of a total collapse, he must not expect to be the winning candidate for the Presidency. People will begin to think that he has suddenly become ineligible for that or any other position, and he will be struck out of the list of "probable candidates," in which his name has stood for twenty years or more. By and by no one will have the courage to nominate him even as an Alderman, and then what attraction would life have for him?—no chance of office or intrigue before him? We beg of him to consider this gloomy prospect, and reverse his present tactics before he is finally consigned to an upper shelf.

The publisher of the TIMES was unquestionably summoned before HALL's Grand Jury, and a number of rather stupid questions were put to him, (chiefly by "IKEY" OLIVER, an old friend of the Ring,) to which Mr. JONES replied in this manner: "I decline to give you any information about the writers in the TIMES. I tell you very plainly that the TIMES and myself are two parties. The NEW-YORK TIMES is responsible for whatever it says at law. The evidence which has been placed before the public would alone be sufficient to convince me of HALL's guilt; but I tell you again that I will not answer any question relating to the internal arrangements of the TIMES." Now these replies are triumphantly produced by the *Tribune* as "GEORGE JONES defending the Mayor." Instead of Mr. GREELEY being the "doctor," surely he must want the doctor. We affirm, and we appeal to the public and to our rational fellow-journalists to decide whether we are not right, that the replies made by Mr. JONES to HALL's jury were eminently just and proper, and that he consulted the interests of the public and the dignity of the Press in answering as he did. One of the jurymen, after Mr. JONES' "examination," proposed to call the editor. Had the jury done so, they would have obtained exactly the same kind of answers. We believe HALL to be just as guilty as TWEED and SWEENY, but we should have declined to testify before a Grand Jury as to our "private" sources of information. We deal with HALL, and this whole subject generally, as public journalists. If the *Tribune* were not half out of its wits with silly jealousy, it would see that the "evidence" it parades, (and which, by the by, it publishes under false pretenses,) is precisely what any man connected with a public journal ought to give under similar circumstances. "IKEY" OLIVER ought never to have been on the Grand Jury at all; he was put there to badger witnesses, but it was not the business of the TIMES to submit to the process.

When the TIMES is found "whitewashing" HALL, the *Tribune* will be at liberty to set up a shout of exultation. But we believe HALL to be a rascal, we adhere to every word we have said about him, and we leave the *Tribune* to try and mislead the public as to his true character and acts. Proprietors or editors of papers are not obliged to testify before packed Grand Juries as to their "private" sources of information. And now we desire to warn Mr. GREELEY once more in the kindest spirit, that he will certainly lose his Presidential campaign if he lets his angry passions rise and run away with him like this. We had some thoughts of recommending his nomination, partly because he has sought for so many offices during his life that he really ought to have something at last, and partly because of the services which he rendered to the country in the following respects, namely: In urging the policy of letting the South "go in peace" in 1860; in insisting that to keep the Southern States in the Union against their will would "be contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based;" in trying to defeat the renomination of LINCOLN in 1864; in going bail for JEFF. DAVIS; in allying himself with HANK SMITH and other Tammany Republicans; in certifying to the honesty of HALL and SWEENY; in doing what he decently could to lose the last election. For these and other great services, we repeat, we thought of supporting him for the Presidency—but he must put out his best foot, or we shall be obliged to give him up. We cannot support any man who is destitute of common sense. We cannot hope to "run" Mr. GREELEY with any success if he goes floundering about into every hole and bog he can find. Let us, then, entreat this unterrified candidate—this candidate who has been defeated oftener than any man in the world, and still comes up smiling and with his mouth wide open whenever he sees an office vacant—to rouse himself from his lethargy. If he means to win next year, he must try to act like what he was once upon a time—a man of ability. As for principles, we said nothing about them. We do not wish to be offensive to Mr. GREELEY.

Woodworth's
NIL-SON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

To insure good health and proper digestion, you should incidentally use HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. For diseases of the urinary organs, and for general prostration of the nervous system, it is unequaled.—*Advertisement.*

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
GORHAM PLATED-WARE.
Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $20 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Don't Wait for a Cold to Go Away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough that bronchitis or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, and for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

To Mothers.
USE IMPERIAL GRANUM, the GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD, especially adapted for infants, and a most valuable remedy in all cases of DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA INFANTUM and DYSENTERY. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, 153 Water-st., cor. Maiden-lane.

Parties Using Holmes' Burglar-Alarm TELEGRAPH should keep their bells set for unoccupied parts of the house during the day and evening, to protect from sneak-thieves.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DEANE—FANNING.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 16, at Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., by Rev. R. S. McArthur, JOHN H. DEANE to BERTHA ADELE FANNING, all of this City.

ROGERS—HAWTHORNE.—On the 16th inst., at Grace Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Leeds, assisted by Rev. Richard Post, HENRY W. ROGERS, of Baltimore, to EMILY, daughter of the late William M. Hawthorne, of New-York.

SHELDON—GILLESPY.—In Troy, Nov. 16, 1871, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. James Caird, THOMAS F. SHELDON to FANNY M., youngest daughter of J. J. Gillespy, all of Troy, N. Y.

DIED.

BARBOUR.—On Friday, Nov. 17, JANE DE FOREST, wife of Wm. D. Barbour and daughter of Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D.

Funeral and services from her late residence, No. 12 West 37th-st., on Monday, Nov. 20, at 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BUNN.—On the 18th inst., CAROLINE TIMPSON, daughter of Maria and the late William H. Bunn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 467 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

BARROW.—On the 17th inst., in London, Mrs. HARRIET BARROW, widow of the late Thomas Culliford Barrow, Esq., in her 70th year.

BRITTAN.—In Newark, N. J., Nov. 18, JEAN PAUL, son of S. B. Brittan, M. D., in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Universalist Church, Fair-st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. Take 9¼ A. M. train, foot of Liberty-st.

BEACH.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 16, WILLIE H., youngest son of J. V. H. and Mary A. Beach, aged 13 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

Funeral this Monday, 20th, at 12 o'clock, from No. 32 East 19th-st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

FAWCETT.—On Friday, 17th inst., Mrs. SARAH FAWCETT, wife of John Fawcett, aged 77 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 208 East 126th-st.

HART.—At Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 18, suddenly, ELIZABETH, relict of Philip Hart, and daughter of the late Hon. Theodorus Van Wyck Graham, of Albany.

Funeral at Fulton on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PINCKNY.—On Friday, Nov. 17, EMMA A., daughter of Thomas Pinckny.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her brother-in-law, George Runtin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her father, No. 578 Lexington-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

HOUSE.—On Sunday, Nov. 19, Mrs. NANCY HOUSE, in the 84th year of her age, widow of Col. E. G. House, Boston.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 358 West 22d-st., Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PISTOR.—On Sunday evening, the 19th inst, in this City, at the residence of his father-in-law, D. A. Cushman, PHILIP F. PISTOR, of Geneva, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 19th inst., POLLY, widow of Sheldon Smith, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Faitoute, No. 37 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 17, HANNAH SMITH, widow of Nathaniel Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 20, at 11½, from the residence of her son-in-law, James S. Hendrickson, No. 254 Classon-av., Brooklyn; also at 2 o'clock from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871, HORATIO STEVENS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 87 First-place. The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

VAN NORDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 16, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, William E., and of his sons-in-law, B. W. Eichholtz and A. B. Morris, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Pacific-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARREN.—On Nov. 18, at No. 456 West 31st-st., ELIZA QUINN, widow of the late John M. Warren, of Chambly, P. Q., aged 61 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Tuesday, 10 A. M.

WILKIE.—On Friday, 17th inst., JANET, widow of James Wilkie, in her 82d year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, James and William, are invited to attend her funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. J. P. Lestrade, No. 40 2d-av., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND DUKE RECEPTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT,
THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—In compliance with General Orders No. 13, from Division Head-quarters, this command will parade in full-dress uniform (white gloves) on Monday, Nov. 20, to take part in the reception of His Imperial Highness, Alexis, Grand Duke of Russia. Roll-call of Companies at the Armory, at 11 o'clock A. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Field and Staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel fifteen minutes thereafter.

By order of Col. JAMES FISK, JR.
EDGAR S. ALLIEN, Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—This regiment will assemble at the Armory at 11¼ A. M., in full dress uniform, black belts, knapsacks with overcoats rolled thereon, to parade in New-York on the reception of His Imperial Highness, Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia. Line will be formed in Monroe-place, right resting on Pierrepont-st.

By order of Col. RODNEY C. WARD.
H. S. MANNING, Brevet Capt. and Adj.

HEAD-QUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, E. D., Nov. 18, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—I. This regiment will assemble at the Armory in dress uniform (white cross-belts and white gloves) on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1871. Roll-call of companies at 11 o'clock A. M. II. The Field and Staff (mounted) will report to the Commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the Adjutant, at the time and place of formation. III. The regiment will proceed to New-York to take part in the reception of His Imperial Highness, Alexis, Grand Duke of Russia.

By order of Col. DAVID E. AUSTEN.
Official: HENRY HASLER, Adjutant.

ART SALE. CHICAGO.
RELIEF FUND for the ARTISTS OF CHICAGO.
150 PAINTINGS.
Free gifts from our best artists, to be sold by auction to the highest bidder, on the evenings of
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 20TH AND 21ST,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Art Room.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

"THE WEST WIND."—THE OWNER of Gould's great piece of Statuary has consented to place it upon exhibition for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, to commence TUESDAY, Nov. 22, afternoons and evenings, for three days. An opportunity, which will probably never again occur, is now offered the public to see this masterpiece of art. Tickets can be obtained at No. 114 and No. 701 Broadway, Caswell's, under Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, and at the drug and book stores in Brooklyn.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
WHITE CHINA DINNER SETS, WORTH $50, FOR $32.
COLORED AND GILT DINNER SETS, WORTH $120, FOR $80.
COLORED AND GILT CHINA TEA SETS, WORTH $14, FOR $9.
IVORY-HANDLED DINNER KNIVES, WORTH $11, FOR $7 50.
SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, WORTH $9, FOR $5 50.
MANTEL VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, JARDINIERES, FLOWER-POTS, &c., AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
W. J. F. DAILEY,
NO. 631 BROADWAY.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE,
of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of paintings on exhibition at the
LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,
No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., comprising the master-pieces and gems of the
GREAT MODERN MASTERS.
The entire receipts from this exhibition will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago, many of whom are left entirely destitute by the late conflagration in that city.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold: keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take outdoor exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the Faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of December I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.
JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AGENT.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with Pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by druggists generally.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY APPOINTed for the discovery and prevention of frauds in the various Boards and Departments of Government of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, has been permanently organized, and would now invite their fellow-citizens and tax-payers to co-operate with them by pecuniary aid. Contributions may be sent to their Treasurer, E. T. Backhouse, at the office of the Kings County Insurance Company, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or at its office, No. 91 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., or at the rooms of the Committee, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
S. HUTCHINSON, President.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM will hold a public meeting in the West Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Members of the Municipal Reform Association of the Twenty-second Ward are particularly invited to be present.
JULIUS W. TIEMANN, President.
P. H. VERNON, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, SEVenth Assembly District. A special meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 86 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to act upon proposed amendments to the Constitution of the District Association.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Lyon Hall, No. 470 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
DAVID G. CAYWOOD, President.
THOS. H. KIP, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

For the past week, ending with Saturday, Nov. 18, real estate has been almost at a standstill, the public auctions held meeting with but comparatively little encouragement, while in the matter of private sales but little also has been accomplished. The only public transactions of note during the week were those held at the Exchange on Tuesday and Thursday, at the first of which JAMES M. MILLER sold some 120 lots, located at Tremont, Westchester County, for $104,000 in the aggregate, while on the last-named day JOSEPH McGUIRE disposed of fifty-eight uptown lots for $143,575 in the total. The prices realized at this sale were low and unsatisfactory. Aside from these, the other sales made have been of minor importance. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 18, amounts to but $180,475, as against the sum of $250,650, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 11. Notwithstanding the drawbacks above referred to, the market generally is firm and property strongly held.

PROPOSED SALES THIS WEEK.

During the present week the market promises to be a dull one, as the sales projected are few in number, and those to take place of no special interest. The following is a list of such, however, as are to occur, as far as the same have been brought to our notice:

Today, Monday, Nov. 20, at the Exchange, JOSEPH McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, at two several sales, respectively under the direction of Messrs. D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., and GRATZ NATHAN, referees, will dispose of City real estate as follows: House and lot—the latter 20 by 60—on the west side of Third-avenue, 20.5 south of Forty-ninth-street. House and lot—latter 24 by 58—on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Twentieth-street, with house and lot—latter 19 by 69—in rear, fronting on Twentieth-street. Also, eight building lots, four each on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, 94 east of First-avenue, together forming a plot in size 100 by 200.10.

For to-morrow, (Tuesday, Nov. 21,) at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced, respectively conducted by the auctioneers named, at which the property noted will be offered: By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Messrs. THOMAS H. LANDON, N. JARVIS, Jr., and GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Commissioners, the premises known as No. 120 William-street, embracing a lot, with the improvements thereon, in size 24.6 by 156 by 25.6 by 153.9. By JOSEPH McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 25 by 100. By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., a property located at Flushing, Long Island, comprising the house and grounds owned by WM. P. MELLIN, situated on the corner of Broadway and Bonne-avenue, house three-story and basement, in size 44 by 40, grounds about two acres in extent; and lastly, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., a valuable farm of 187 acres, located at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, this State, near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and known as the Tabor farm. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and on it is a large dwelling-house, with the necessary out-buildings, all in good repair.

On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at the Exchange, JOSEPH McGUIRE, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, will sell a three-story frame house and lot, situated on the east side of Fourth-avenue, 76.3 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street; lot 25 by 90. JOHNSON & MILLER, at the same place, at a Supreme Court sale in partition, under the direction of CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, will also sell the following Brooklyn realty: A three-story and basement brick house, with seven lots, each 20 by 100, located on the south side of President-street, between Bond and Hoyt streets, and two building lots, each 20 by 75, on the west side of Bond-street, 60 feet south of President-street. In addition to the above, on Wednesday, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at New Providence, N. J., on the ground, at 1 P. M., will dispose of a farm of 105 acres, with the buildings thereon. The land has a front on the Passaic River of 1,000 feet, and is distant from the railway station only about one mile.

On Thursday, Nov. 23, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., will offer at public auction 4 lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, (Harlem,) between Morningside Park and Tenth-avenue; beginning at point 117 feet west of New-avenue; lots each in size 25 by 100.11. JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction R. C. BEAMICH, Esq., referee, (an adjourned sale,) will also dispose of a lot 16.8 by ½ the block in depth, on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

The business of the week will close on Friday, Nov. 24, with the following legal sales, conducted by JOSEPH McGUIRE as auctioneer: Two houses and lots, the latter each 25 by 60, on the north-west corner of Bedford and Carmine streets, sold under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, and two houses, with plot of ground, 31 by 58, on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, sold under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee.

The following transfers of City real estate to the value of $25,000 or over have recently been placed on record at the Register's Office, a list of leases recently recorded in the same office is also appended. The data are taken from the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Nov. 18:

RECORDED LEASES.

Bowery, e. s., between Houston and First-st., 48.4x—. Very irregular description. John Koch and Philip Koch to Fernando Wood. Nov. 9	$241,000
Dyckman homestead, P. 3. Lots Nos. 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508. Joseph J. Potter to Benjamin F. Beekman, ¼ part, Nov. 11	25,000
New-st., Nos. 22 and 24, e. s., 46.7 ft. n. of Exchange-place, 30.2x60. (Irreg.) Exchange-place, Nos. 65 and 67, n.s., 23.3 e. of New-st., 48.9 x— (Irreg.) Simon De Visser, receiver, to George T. Adee, of Westchester, N. Y., Nov. 11	78,000
Orchard-st., e. s., Nos. 132, 134, 136, 138, and 140, 100.6x88.5; Leopold Bohn to Frederick Heerling and John Robenstein. Nov. 14	49,000
West-st., No. 142, 25x83.9x24x73.9; Gratz Nathan, referee, to Andrew Luke, Nov. 11	37,500
26th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9; Jacob R. Duvall to Moses H. Williams, of East Orange, N. J., Nov. 13	25,000
34th-st., n. s., 164.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 85.9x98.9; Gilbert Reeder to Charles G. Schneider, Nov. 9	60,000
37th-st., (No. 51,) n. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9; Selim Marks to Charles Davies, of Fishkill, Nov. 8	34,000
40th-st., n. s., 122.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 27.6x94., h. and l.; Timothy G. Churchill to Annie C. Alden, Nov. 14	87,500
43d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 33.4x100.5, h. and l., Joseph L. T. Smith to Nicholas Greienstein, Nov. 11	33,500
57th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20.3x100.5, h. and l., Cornelius W. Luyster to Hervey Sheldon, Nov. 10	40,000
59th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, Terence Farley to Thomas Duffy, Nov. 9	28,000
70th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 60.9x100.5, Henry Stollmeyer to Charles Fox, Nov. 14	30,000
70th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.5, Fernando Wood to John and Philip Koch, Nov. 11	40,000
141st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 300x99.11, 142d-st. s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x99.11, Henry Sheldon to Cornelius W. Luyster, Nov. 10	40,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 79 ft. n. of 27th-st., 19.9x80, h. and l., William L. Loew to Thomas J. Murphy and Thomas McManus, Nov. 13	28,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 20x75; Terence Farley to Jonathan Hanson and J. Nanson, Jr., Nov. 8	30,000
2d-av., s. e. corner 52d-st., 25.5x100, h. and l.; John F. Bohmfalk to Seligmann Ullmann, Nov. 10	40,000
2d-av., n. e. corner 115th-st., 100.10x100; Charles S. Loper to Moses E. Crasto, Nov. 14	50,000
4th-av., n. w. corner 77th-st., 102.2x125; William A. Keteltas to William Lalor and Ira Shafer, Nov. 11	35,000
5th-av., e. s., 56.6 ft. n. of 41st., 16.9x100, h. and l., Simon Bernheimer to Isabella Hart, (Aug. 27, 1869,) Nov. 11	32,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 109th-st., 50.4x100; 109th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 70x100.8, William F. Shirley to Sigmund J. Seligman, Nov. 11	38,000
6th-av., s. e. corner 23d-st., 70x184; 6th-av., e. s., 70 ft. s. of 23d-st., 19.9x120, Richard A. Robertson to Edwin T. Booth. (Booth's Theatre) (3-7th part.) (Subj. to 3-7th part of $285,000 mort.) Nov. 14	140,000

RECORDED LEASES.

	Per year.
Franklin-st., No. 82, (first floor, basement, and cellar,) 5 3-12 years	$6,000
Broadway, No. 552, (five lofts,) 4 9-12 years; 2 9-12 years, $6,000; 2 years	6,500
1st-av., No. 115, 3 6-12 years	1,200
Wooster-st., Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114, (4 floors,) 5 years	4,500
Canal st., No. 387, 3 years	1,600
East 14th-st., No. 50, 21 years; 11 years, $11,500; last 10 years	10,000
East 59th-st., Nos. 161, 163, 165 and 167, 10 years	3,000
East Houston-st., No. 36, 3 8-12 years	3,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner 30th-st., 25x100, 5 years	2,000
30th-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x89, irregular, 5 years	3,250
Broome-st., No. 481, (two upper lofts,) 3 years	1,200
2d-av., No. 551, 4 years	1,600
3d-av., No. 411, 5 years	2,000
3d-av., No. 716, (store and basement,) 5 years	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 90TH-ST. entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.
Also four building lots near 5th-av., on 84th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

SIX VALUABLE LOTS, RUNNING from 106th-st. (100-foot street) to 107th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard, most eligibly located, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 28th-st., near Broadway. Price $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST SIDE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—A gentleman about leaving the City will sell an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, 22x58x100, near the entrance of Central Park, newly furnished in the best style, costing $9,000; price a bargain.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

MORNINGSIDE PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Ten lots on Morningside Park at a bargain. Apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, all improvements; in perfect order; immediate possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR sale, on Mount Hope, within five minutes of Tremont Station, a very desirable Winter house, with nineteen city lots, all in perfect order. Will be sold for far less than its value.
Also, a number of small places, all within five or ten minutes of the station. Tremont is one of the healthiest places in the county, has excellent schools, and churches of all denominations. Land is rapidly increasing in value in this locality. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned, and investments made on City and country property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE and lot known as No 34 Laight-st., being about 30 feet front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$8,500 WILL BUY A DESIRABLE residence at Roselle, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; location unsurpassed. View of premises and particulars at No. 289 Pearl-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY marble front house, at No. 251 West 54th-st., with the rare opportunity to buy elegant furniture, all imported from Paris; also, fine Moquette and Brussels carpets, pier glass, Chickering piano, clocks, and all the necessary household goods, in use only one year. Offered by the present occupant, who will dispose thereof at a low price on account of his removal to Europe. Apply at any time before 12 o'clock noon, or between 6 and 8 P. M., on the premises.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 159 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to let, furnished, till last week in April next. Inquire on the premises.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, No. 337 5th-av., just above 33d-st.; can be had for six, twelve, or eighteen months; to a responsible tenant very reasonable terms can be offered. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT FOR twenty-one years, on 5th-av., above 23d-st, a corner lot, 50x100 feet.
ALSO,
six or eight parcels to lease for twenty-one years, (ground rent,) 25 to 75 feet fronts, several of which are corners, below 23d-st., on 5th-av.
ALSO, TO RENT, FURNISHED,
one of the most elegantly-furnished high-stoop brown-stone houses on 5th-av., near 30th-st.; will be rented to first-class tenants for one year. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone-picker house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned,
JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,
OF BRICK HOUSE AND LOTS, ON
PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell at auction, without reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of
WALTERS, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

PRESIDENT-STREET—N. e. s., 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven desirable lots. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.

BOND-STREET—N. w. s., beginning 60 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.

TERMS—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and to CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

O. H. PEARSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871,
At 1 P. M., on the premises,
AUCTION SALE OF A
VALUABLE FARM OF 105 ACRES
AT
NEW-PROVIDENCE, N. J.

This is a choice farm, situated but 1¼ miles from the station, in an improving locality. Land in fine state of cultivation, and watered by the Passaic River, upon which the farm fronts for nearly 1,000 feet, 4 acres in wood, 750 fruit trees.

A comfortable dwelling on the farm, containing eight rooms; also, complete barns and out-buildings.
TERMS MADE KNOWN ON DAY OF SALE.
For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Flushing, the house and grounds of William P. Mellen, on the corner of Broadway and Bowne-av.; house 44x40, three stories and basement, with piazza front and rear; gas throughout, hot and cold water, laundry, bath-room and closet, furnace and range; excellent well and large cistern; nearly two acres, with fruit and vegetable garden and handsome lawn; house may be examined at all times before sale; $13,000 may remain on bond and mortgage.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., ESQ., REFEREE,
The three-story and cellar frame house and lot on the east side of 4th-av., 76 feet 3 inches south of 119th-st.; size of lot 25x90 feet. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, four lots on 114th-st., near Morningside Park, and one lot on 108th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson River views. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers.
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES IN
EVERY DEPARTMENT,
TO REDUCE STOCK,

TO MAKE ROOM
FOR HOLIDAY
GOODS, WHICH ARE
ARRIVING BY EVERY
STEAMER FROM EUROPE.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
10c. per ounce,
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES, CHAIRS,
SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, MATS,
BRACKETS, OTTOMANS, &C., AT ABOUT
HALF PRICE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

FROM AUCTION 640 CARTONS GIMP BRAIDS,
FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES AND VELVET
TRIMMINGS,
SELLING AT ONE-HALF
THE IMPORTERS' PRICES.
SILK FRINGES, 3c., 6c., 10c., 15c., yard up.
SILK GIMPS, 25c., 50c to $9 piece.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c., 63c., 75c. piece.
SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece to $4.
MOHAIR GIMPS, 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c. piece.
RICH SILK MOSS TRIMMINGS, 6c. yard.

VELVETS, SATINS,
SILKS AND VELVETEENS.

VELVETEENS IN COLORS, 50c. yard up.
VELVETEENS IN BLACK, 50c. yard up.
SILK BONNET VELVET, $1 yard up.
SILK PLAID VELVET, $1 yard.
SILK FIGURED VELVETS, $1 yard.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c. yard.
BROCADE RIBBONS, 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c.
STRIPES AND PLAIDS, 6c., 10c. to 25c.
WIDE RIBBONS, 15c., 25c., 31c.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

FEATHERS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
LOTS OF FEATHERS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. each.
OSTRICH TIPS AND POMPONS CHEAP.
FLOWERS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.

HATS AND BONNETS.

OUR HAT STOCK CLOSING OUT AT
YOUR OWN PRICE.
FINE FELT HATS, 25c. each.
FINE PLUSH HATS, 25c. each.
BOYS' HATS, TRIMMED, 50c. each.

NECTIES AND SCARFS.

CLOSING OUT PLAID TIES, ROMAN TIES,
SATIN TIES, FRINGED TIES, ALL AT 25c.
each.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN TIES AND BOWS.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

SPLENDID KID GLOVE AT 50c.
EXCELLENT, TWO BUTTONS, at 60c.
LADIES' FRENCH CLOTH AT 25c.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 75c. a pair.
HOSIERY, from 6c. a pair up.

UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

SKIRTS, CHEMISES, NIGHT-GOWNS, DRAWERS, APRONS, CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS,
BUSTLES, ALL CLOSING AWAY BELOW
REGULAR PRICES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' MERINO
UNDER-WEAR.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' LINEN HEMSTICH, 9c., 12½c., 15c.
LADIES' HEMSTICH, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
HEMSTICH AND NEEDLEWORK, 20c. to 50c.
HEMSTICH, WITH WORKED INITIALS, 25c.
HEMSTICH, WITH WORKED NAMES, 25c.
FINE HEMSTICH, 25c. to 96c. each.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. UP.

COLLARS AND SETS.

7,680 SETS,
CONSISTING OF
COLLAR AND CUFFS,
COLLAR AND SLEEVES,
COLLAR AND CHEMISETTE,
IN LINEN EMBROIDERED,
IN LINEN AND LACE,
IN LACE AND EMBROIDERY,
IN REAL LACE AND EMBROIDERY,
IN SWISS EMBROIDERY,
IN JACONET EMBROIDERY,
IN FRENCH EMBROIDERY,
IN VAL AND DUCHESSE LACE, &c.,
at 31c., 36c., 42c., 50c., 64c.,
at 69c., 72c., 75c., 86c., 92c.,
at $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50, $1 75,
at $2, $2 25, $3, $4, $6,
THE ENTIRE SET.
THE ABOVE ARE THE
CHEAPEST LOT OF SETS
EVER OFFERED, AND DO
NOT BEGIN TO PAY
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
6,000 LACE COLLARS AT
20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 40c., 50c., 56c.,
64c., 75c., 86c., 92c., $1, $1 25, up.
LINEN COLLARS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.

LACE GOODS.

SILK GUIPURE LACES, 12½c. up.
BLACK TRIMMING LACES, 5c. yard up.
LACE TIDIES, 15c. to $1 25.
WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, 6c. up.
CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES,
VEILS, BERAGES, TISSUES, LACES, &c.

FANCY GOODS.

8,000 PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS,
SATCHELS AND CIGAR CASES,
10c., 15c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
RUSSIA LEATHER PORTE-MONNAIES,
50c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
12,000 SETS OF JEWELRY
IN WHITBY JET, GILT,
CORALINE FRENCH GILT,
STEEL AND GILT SHELL.
ENAMELED PEARL AND FANCY,
at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75,
$2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 set.
JET, GILT, SHELL, CORALINE,
PEARL, SPAR, AND TURKISH
NECKLACES, BRACELETS,
EAR-RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS,
CHAINS, LOCKETS, HAIR-PINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
ON MONDAY THE ENTIRE
UPPER PART OF THE BUILDING
WILL BE THROWN OPEN, FORMING
AN IMMENSE

BAZAAR.

OVER 600 GLASS CASES
FILLED WITH FANCY
GOODS AND TOYS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
PARIS, LONDON, VIENNA,
JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA,
SWITZERLAND AND AMERICA
CONTRIBUTE TO THE ASSORTMENT,
MAKING LARGEST ASSORTMENT
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, COLLAR,
ODOR, FANCY, AND WORK-BOXES,
WRITING-DESKS, CIGAR AND INK-STANDS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN
AND CHINA FIGURES, VASES, PERFUME CASKETS, MAGIC LANTERNS,
DRESSING-CASES, CANES, GUNS,
SWORDS, WHIPS.
TOYS OF EVERY KIND, GAMES,
BOX TOYS, TEA AND DINNER
SETS, TEN-PINS, ELEPHANTS,
HORSES, COWS, SHEEP, CATS,
DOGS, MONKEYS, RABBITS,
PIANOS, FIDDLES, BANJOS,
DRUMS, HOUSES, FARMS, VILLAGES, &c.
10,000 WAX CRYING DOLLS,
FROM 5c. to $5.
WAX CRYING DOLLS WITH
HAIR, 25c., 31c., to $5.
CHINA LIMB DOLLS, 5c. up.
DRESSED DOLLS, 15c. to 50c.
PARIAN FIGURES, 5c. to $3.
CHINA VASES, 5c. to $1.
TOILET SETS, 50c. to $1 50.
BOX TOYS, 10c. to $2 50.
CHINA TEA SETS, 10c. to $3.
CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS.
WORK-BOXES, 25c. to $15,
WRITING DESKS, 50c. to $12.
MECHANICAL TOYS, 25c. up.
PIANOS, 50c. to $2 50.
STABLES, MENAGERIES,
GROCERIES, FURNITURE.
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
ARTICLES FOR GRAB BAG.
FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
BUILDING BLOCKS, 25c., up.
PICTURE BLOCKS, 25c., up.
FANCY BOXES, 5c., up.
CANDY BOXES, 5c., up.
PARIAN STATUES, 5c., up.
FANCY INK STANDS, 25c., up.
BOXES OF FURNITURE, 25c., up.
BOXES OF NINE PINS, 25c., up.
CHINA MUGS, 5c. to 25c.
WINE SETS at $1.
CROWING ROOSTERS,
TALKING BABIES,
BLEATING SHEEP,
PERFUME SETS, $1,
WATCH CASES, 25c,
LARGE VASES, 25c.,
LOT OF LARGE DOLLS,
TWO FEET LONG,
LAST SEASON'S GOODS
TO BE SOLD AT 25c. each.
DOLLS' HOUSES, 50c. to $3.
HORSES AND WAGONS,
FANCY BASKETS, 5c. to $1,
SWISS CARVED GOODS,
BOXES, BRACKET HEADS,
WATCH CASES, MIRRORS,
HAT AND TOWEL RACKS,
MATCH CASES, &c., &c., &c.,
GENTS' DRESSING-CASES,
FURNISHED, $3 to $12,
JEWEL CASKETS,
BOXES OF PERFUMERY, 25c. up,
BOATS, NOAH'S ARKS, &c.,
MAGIC LANTERNS, $1 up,
OPENING FIVE CASES
SHELL GOODS,
NEEDLE-CASES, BOXES,
CUSHIONS, TABLES,
OTTOMANS, BOOKS, &c., &c.
HAVE OPENED
25c., 50c. and 75c.
DEPARTMENTS, WHERE
YOU WILL FIND THE
SAME GOODS AS ARE
SOLD IN THE DOLLAR STORES.
FANCY ARTICLES
AND TOYS FROM
5c. to $125.
THE LARGEST
ASSORTMENT IN
NEW-YORK CITY.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Continued BARGAINS in all DEPARTMENTS THIS WEEK. A complete line of

IMPORTED CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

FUR-TRIMMED and BRAIDED, just received, from

$15 TO $20 EACH.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

MILLINERY.

GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHEAP GOODS ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

SILK, BONNET AND MANTILLA VELVETS.
DESIRABLE COLORS IN VELVETEENS, 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
SASH RIBBONS at 50 and 65 cents on the dollar.
OSTRICH TIPS, FEATHERS AND IMPORTED FLOWERS.
NEEDLE-WORK EDGINGS, over ten thousand yards at 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 31 cents per yard, half price.

Bargains in

REAL LACES, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, new today.
FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED PIECES OF SILK FRINGES, cheap.
WHALEBONE CORSETS, 65c., 85c., 95c., $1 10, $1 20 and $1 50 per yard.
LOOK AT OUR $2 AND $3 CORSETS.

Cheap Yankee Notions.

PER STEAMERS DURING THE WEEK.
REAL SHELL SETS AND ORNAMENTS, about half regular prices.
LEATHER GOODS. FANCY GOODS. Come and see.

EXAMINE OUR HOSIERY, UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS.

SECOND FLOOR.

HATS AND BONNETS, EVERYTHING NEW, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
NO FANCY PRICES.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

Fur Department.

LARGE ADDITION TO THE STOCK THIS WEEK.

INFANTS' CLOAKS AND DRESSES.
NEW UNDER-GARMENT DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED,
LOT ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS. FELT HATS FOR 75 CENTS EACH.
WORSTED GOODS, KNITTED AND WOVEN, Very much under market prices. All new styles.

KID GLOVES.

CLEARING OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR NEW GLOVE.
JOSEPH, 65 cents; 2 Buttons, 85 cents.
ALEXANDRE'S REAL GOAT SKIN, $1.
PERINOTS, $1 50; 2 Buttons, $2.
ONE CASE OF OUR NEW GLOVE, at $1, WARRANTED; 2 Buttons, $1 25, WARRANTED.

E. Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

E. Ridley's & Son.

NEW TOY DEPARTMENT FOR HOLIDAYS
OPENS MONDAY, NOV. 27. LOOK OUT FOR

Cheap Christmas Presents

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

JOBBING ROOMS.

TO MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
EAST SIDE OF THE CITY.
COME AND SEE.
The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in this City, cheap.
SPECIALTIES:
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Desirable scarce goods can be found here.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

INSURANCE.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - - $400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - - 25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.
D. B. KEELER, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUA.—SAMUEL MARSH, Trustee, and DENNIS M. FITCH against THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) and others.—Notice is hereby given that the sale of all and singular the real estate and other property authorized to be sold under and by virtue of the judgment in the above-entitled action, has been consummated, and that in pursuance of said judgment, the holders of the first mortgage bonds and coupons of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in New-York, are required to present the same to the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, at the office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next, and receive their respective proportions of the proceeds of the sale of said property, or in default thereof they shall be deemed to have waived their right to a share of the proceeds of such sale until paid into Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1871. REUBEN HITCHCOCK, Referee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The members of the Apprentice's Library Committee are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Mr. William Van Norden, our late Librarian, on Monday, the 20th of November, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 537 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM OTIS MUNROE, Chairman.
STEPHEN S. CHATTERTON, Secretary.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st., opposite St. James Hotel; newly furnished and thoroughly renovated; under new management; suites and single rooms for families and transient guests; table d'hote; board $3 to $3 50 per day.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day.; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES
IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT LACES,
POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES,
COLLARS,
SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
CAPES, &c.
The above goods bought at the recent auction sales, are fully 25 per cent. below the market prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED!
SPHINX;
OR,
STRIVING WITH DESTINY.

From the German of ROB'T BYR, by AUBER FORESTIER. 12mo, extra cloth, Illustrated. Price, $2.

Pronounced the most beautifully illustrated and uniquely bound Novel of the season. Critics say: "BYR's works are exciting universal attention." "BYR's star is rapidly gaining the ascendency." "BYR's novels are distinguished by the intense fascination of their plots."

WOMAN'S PROFESSION
AS MOTHER AND EDUCATOR.

By CATHARINE E. BEECHER. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 25.

The well-known ability of the authoress, and the importance of the topics she discusses—Female Suffrage, Education, Health, &c., &c.—commend the book to the attention of all classes.

DISEASES OF WOMEN,
THEIR CAUSES, PREVENTION AND RADICAL CURE.
By GEORGE H. TAYLOR, M. D.,
Author of "Paralysis," &c., &c. Uniform with the celebrated "Physical Life of Woman."
12mo, extra cloth. Price, $2.

This is a practical book of self-helps for feeble women everywhere. All who bought the "Physical Life of Woman" should have this new volume.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher.
MACLEAN, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 719 Samson-st., Philadelphia; No. 47 John-st., New-York; No. 3 School-st., Boston.

LONDON BOOKS.
A NEW INVOICE
OF BOOKS,
And an extremely choice lot of
FINE AND SCARCE
ENGRAVINGS,
Just received and now opening.

PRICED CATALOGUE NO. 28
of
RARE, STANDARD AND VALUABLE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS IN THEOLOGY, HISTORY, TRAVELS, POETRY, MUSIC, (OPERATIC, THEORETIC, &c.;) FRENCH WORKS, SCIENCE; THE DRAMA; GREEK AND LATIN WORKS; BELLES LETTRES, &c., &c.,
Now ready, and will be sent free of charge to any address.
A. DENHAM & CO.,
Importers of English and Foreign Books,
NO. 17 MURRAY-ST.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE WONDERFUL STORY OF
GENTLE HAND,
By T. S. ARTHUR.

A beautifully illustrated holiday book by the most popular of American juvenile writers. Price $2.

THE LOVES OF FAMOUS MEN.
By PERCY FITZGERALD.

A taking brilliant book, descriptive of the delicately suppressed loves of the world's great favorites.
16mo, 75 cents. Paper, 50 cents.

CLOTILDE;
OR THE
SECRET OF THREE GENERATIONS.
By A. DEPONTMARTIN.

A novel of intense power. Second edition, now ready. Price $1 75. For sale by all book-sellers.
J. M. STODDART & CO., Publishers,
Philadelphia.

VICK'S
GUIDE FOR 1872

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES—Printed in **Two Colors**, on superb TINTED PAPER.—**Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables,** with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES.—Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.—The handsomest and best **Floral Guide** in the World.—All for **Ten Cents**, to those who think of buying Seeds.—Not a quarter the cost—200,000 sold of 1871. Address
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

"FREE GRATIS."—BY ORDERING TWO or three magazines and newspapers from S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, you will get his $3 PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a year, free! The WEEKLY TIMES, $2, the PHRENOLOGICAL, $3, and any $4 magazine for $7. Estimates given for larger lists.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.

Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, and give real name and address.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH $50,000 to establish a manufactory for fire brick, gas retorts, &c.; advertiser has a valuable clay-mine, long experience, and can furnish a regular trade. Address A. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PAPER-hanging establishments on Broadway, now doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to Messrs. WILLIS & BAKER, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City.

A RARE INVESTMENT.—$50,000 TO $100,000 can be put into warehouse loans at twelve per cent. (legal,) in a large United States seaport. Perfect security, and investor may manage the loaning. W. F. SCOTT, Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE PRINTING business, including steam-engine, presses, type, &c.; established twenty-five years; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, No. 62 Centre-st.

A VARNISH FACTORY IN COMPLETE running order for sale. Apply to L. C. GILLESPIE, No. 8 Fletcher-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of a German University, also an experienced teacher, desires the tutorship in Heidelberg, of an American. For references and information apply to J. N. TERRY, No. 310 East 14th-st., New-York.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 45th-st.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE teacher will give his services in exchange for board to any family of high respectability; highest references. Address L. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER OF German wanted in a school every day from 1½ to 3 P. M. Apply at No. 128 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERIence, a situation as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid lady; could take charge of grown-up children and make herself generally useful; none but first-class families need apply; good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 107 West 17th-st. every day this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY competent woman as nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; is particularly suited to the care of an infant; many years' best City references. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., where she can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will go to a boarding-house or a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook; understands meats, soups and game; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; can take the place of a man waiter; has the very best of City reference from parties who can be seen. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, with several years' City reference, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant perfectly; is a good seamstress; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, FRENCH Protestant, a situation to take charge of an infant or of one or two growing children; is able to teach, having a good education. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel; best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker and seamstress, and can operate on a machine; also understands hair-dressing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at present employer's for two days, No. 50 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress, an excellent operator; understands the care of children, or will do light chamber work; best City references. Call or address No. 952 1st-av., in the fancy-store, between 52d and 53d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as a very superior laundress; understands her business perfectly; has several years' City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an English woman accustomed to a kitchen-maid and the entire management of the kitchen; the best of City references. Address No. 251 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands English and French cooking and marketing thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 97 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman as child's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, or would wait on an invalid lady; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY recommended seamstress as dress-maker and lady's maid; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; a first-class operator. Call or address No. 208 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; would have no objection to assist with the chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; is an excellent waitress; understands care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families', ladies' and gentlemen's washing, at her house by the dozen; linens done in superior style; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Call or address No. 140 West 41st-st., top floor, corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 226 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Protestant young woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week at dress-making or family sewing; can trim dresses; folds, button holes, flouncing, sewing in general. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation; has two and a half years' City reference from her former employer, who can be seen; is capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as thorough chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Apply at 346 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL BE found a number of select servants, viz.: Ladys-maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, general work, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 23d-st.

WANTED— A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable and capable Protestant girl; best reference from last employer. Apply at No. 406 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT woman, a situation as a good cook in a private family or nice boarding-house; can wash and iron well; has good references. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will do house-work in a small family; best reference. Call or address at No. 160 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent child's nurse; will make herself generally useful; excellent City references. Call at No. 200 West 43d-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a cook's situation; very good cook and excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL assist in washing; country or City; very respectable and very good cook; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN girl, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as professed cook in City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; competent, willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 31 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse or to take care of growing children; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 201 West 29th-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS, COLORED cooks, waiters, laundresses, chamber-maids, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av. Supplied at the shortest notice.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUtion as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, upstairs.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN SEWER, WHO can finish off dresses well, would go out by the day or week, on reasonable terms. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or Country employers. No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing and ironing by the dozen or month at her house. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN maid; understands her business perfectly, and cuts, fits, and makes dresses. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German cook; has excellent references; understands French cooking as well. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS
will find a large number of well-recommended English, Scotch, Irish and German servants at the oldest established institute in the United States, at No. 129 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant cook, first-class, for a private family or boarding-house. Call or address at No. 721 6th-av., between 41st-st and 42d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker and seamstress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 171 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; is fully competent to take charge of the silver; or would do chamber-work if required; is a good plain sewer; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups, game, and deserts of all kinds; most excellent City reference; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Apply at 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!
You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants,
AT WALKER'S OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; is willing and obliging; will be found competent; can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a lady's or gentleman's washing; thoroughly understands washing, ironing and fluting in all their branches. Address Mrs. DUFFY, 425 East 18th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; trustworthy, sober young man; an experienced groom and careful City driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk; willing to make himself useful. Address Mr. DAVIS, office Alligar Brothers, No. 10 Pine-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a first-class private family; English Protestant; competent in all his duties; best of references. Address J. B., Box No. 43 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Scotchman as coachman, farmer or useful man; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Call or address ANDREW, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent City reference. Address B. W., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, GROOM AND gardener's situation, by a single Protestant man; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address COACHMAN, 105 Prince-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Scotchman; has had long experience with horses, also road horses; has excellent references. Call or address B. C., No. 165 Grand-st.

AN ENGLISH LAW WRITER DEsires employment; will engage for full or part time, or desk room. Apply to STUDENT, No. 248 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COACHman: thoroughly honest, sober and capable; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to W. J. A. FULLER, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant Swedish coachman; can be highly recommended by his last employers. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady single man in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent City references. Call or address 21 East 16th-st., in drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, TWENTY-eight years of age, and single, a situation as coachman; first-class City reference. Inquire at No. 274 6th-av., for J. C.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as first-class groom or coachman; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at R. Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish butler; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' good City references from his last employer. Address H. M., No. 2 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English coachman and groom; seven years' good City reference. Call or address P. S., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a sober, steady man in a private family; is a Protestant; has City reference. Call at No. 208 6th-st., in the store.

HELP WANTED.

NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS AND HOSIERY.
Experienced salesmen, who can command a large near-by trade, will be dealt with on liberal terms.
SECOR & COFFIN, No. 269 Canal-st.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID—furnished. Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY IN AN OFFICE; reference required. No. 51 William-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL; no house-work required. Apply at No. 412 West 47th-st.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN. Apply at No. 465 6th-av., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. GEO. TURNBULL & CO.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR general housework. Apply at No. 999 2d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SPECIAL FRENCH COURSE,
By Prof. J. E. LOISEAU,
of the School of Mines, Columbia College, New-York, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., in the lecture-room,
ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
for ladies and young ladies alone, at 2½.
ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
for ladies and gentlemen, at the same hour.
Tickets at Putnam's book-store, in the building.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO OR THREE BOYS can be boarded, and will receive especial care, and training at the Classical School and Kindergarten, No. 1,099 Myrtle-av., corner of Lewis-av., Brooklyn. Term commences the day on which the pupil enters.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 106 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. MAURER, (LATE OF PARIS,) ARCHItectural draughtsman, designer, &c., will receive a few pupils for lessons in drawing. Address No. 24 Amity-st.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,270 Broadway, near 33th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS"—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22	Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29	Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6	Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13	

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 4,	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8,	IOWA,	Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC	Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	Dec. 6, at
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Satur., Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway,

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

During the past five years the amount of freight carried over the road has more than doubled, the amount carried during the year ending May 31, 1871, having been..........1,105,875 tons,
and during the year ending May 31, 1866. 533,451 tons.
Increase..........572,424 tons.

The passenger business also shows an average increase, during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years.

During this period, the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and our present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of cars and motive power to build a machine-shop and round-house at Jackson, and also to lay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is indispensable.

The vast amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and, in order to obviate this difficulty, it became absolutely necessary that, for the entire track, steel rails should be substituted for the iron rails—experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is somewhat larger. Consequently contracts have been made for the requisite amount of steel rails to effect this change, about sixty miles of which have already been laid.

In order to meet these necessities and to provide means for the payment of improvements and additions already made and which are to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the Capital Stock, and to offer them for sale, at par, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of November, inst., in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held by each stockholder at that time, payable one-third, Dec. 15, 1871; Jan. 15, and Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.

Six rights will be entitled to one new share.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of December next, whether or not they will take the number of shares to which they are, respectively, entitled, and all shares not subscribed for by that day will be at the disposal of the Directors. Stockholders registered at New-York are requested to make notification and payment to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

Notices received from foreign shareholders by the 30th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.

The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend.
JAMES F. JOY, President.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of **$140,000** of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.
Hon. WM. McMASTER, President.
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., Vice-President.
H. S. STRATHY, Esq., Cashier.
CAPITAL, **$6,000,000**, GOLD.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Represented by WHITTEMORE & CO.,
No. 37 William-st.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers —the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,
NORRIS WINSLOW,
S. H. WITHERBEE,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
WM. M. EVARTS,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,
PARAN STEVENS,
JOSEPH POOL,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
JOHN R. CECIL,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
THOMAS CORNELL,
WILLIARD IVES,
JACOB S. CARTER,
OLIVER CARPENTER,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
DANIEL S. APPLETON,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
HENRY C. CARTER,
WM. B. SHATTUCK,
THOS. W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.
J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

WANTED—CITY OF MILWAUKEE OVER-due bonds; Steubenville & Indiana Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.
H. R. FRY, No. 12 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO, Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF GOOD hand-made HORSE EQUIPMENTS embracing a fine assortment of A No. 1 articles appertaining to the horse, in great variety, viz: Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Lap Robes, Bits, Whip, &c., &c., to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 1,304 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. By order of M. A. LOWDEN, administratrix of R. LOWDEN.
JOHN N VEDDER, AUCTIONEER,
office No. 297 Spring-st.
Stock now on exhibition with catalogue.

HARNESS—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness, coach, express, truck and farm harness of our own manufacture; also, very fine harness of the celebrated make of Mr. P. Trainor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. —Coupes, Landaulets, Coupe and Westchester Rockaways, Phaetons, Cabriolets, light Rockaways, Road Wagons, new and second hand, all styles, at greatly reduced prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE $1,200—A YOUNG *Volunteer* mare of great promise, raised by the present owner and just from the country; sold for want of use, and subject to veterinary examination. Apply at private stable, No. 50 West 10th-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

COUPE—A VERY FINE LIGHT COUPE will be sold low; Coupe Rockaways, Westchester Phaetons and every other style family carriages and light wagons, at lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH BELLS.—150 Sleighs, 700 straps Bells, slightly soiled, left over from last season, will be sold cheap; several second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS—OF ALL KINDS, cheaper than ever; also, buffalo robes, bear and wolf robes, at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKets for carriage and stable use; lap robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st., near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, M. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, TO gentlemen only, a large back parlor, either furnished as a bedroom or with carpet alone; rent moderate. Apply to G. W. HAMILL, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible House.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations, with private table, on moderate terms, for one or two families making permanent arrangements, in the double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76, VERY DESIRABLE rooms, (single or en suite,) with board; newly-fitted, handsomely furnished; entire floor; private table, if desired. References.

NO. 42 JANE-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A pleasant front room on second floor, one back room and one hall room to rent, with board; price low; references.

A SPACIOUS THIRD FLOOR TO rent, with board; house and appointments first-class; references. Apply at No. 15 East 24th-st., three doors from Madison-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—A SMALL FAMILY of adults would let second and third floors, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; terms reasonable.

A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms in a private family for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with or without board. Call at No. 107 West 41st-st.

SUPERIOR SUITE OF ROOMS, TOgether or separately; private table if desired; bath, &c.; terms moderate to permanent parties; references. No. 46 East 21st-st.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 114 WEST 12th-st.; three or four gentlemen can have large, nicely-furnished rooms; good table; private family; reasonable, if two in a room.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241, WEST. —An extra large room, with board for two, at $20; also two large rooms (first floor) at very moderate price.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms; location desirable, opposite Hoffman House, and adjoining St. James'.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURnished, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 255 4th-av.; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife; also, one for gentleman, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A COMFORTABLE room, with good board; location below 14th-st.; room with a southern exposure preferred. Address with full particulars, G. B. K., No. 141 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable Jan. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 13th day of December, and reopened on the 3d day of January next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.
JOHN H. LYON, President.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.
Send for circular. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on **$5** to **$5,000.**
ASSETS, **$10,004,887 74.**

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID

FOR FLORIDA STATE BONDS, CORLIES MEXICAN BONDS, and RAILROAD BOND SECURITIES, of all kinds, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON TO-NIGHT.

THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) NOV. 20, AT 8 P. M.,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss A. L. CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
WEDNESDAY, 22d, and FRIDAY, 24th, } MIGNON, (first time.)
Seats now at the Academy, also No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OWENS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
Who will appear
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½, in his two great specialties,
—SOLON SHINGLE.—
Also, as JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's popular comedy of
THE VICTIMS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!
The great drama of the times.

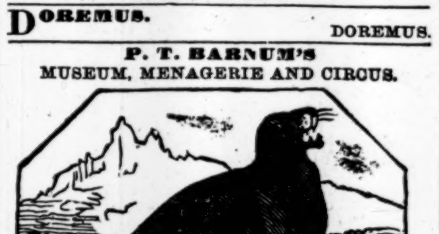
TWELFTH WEEK.

Characters by the brilliant new comedy company.
Magnificent new scenery.
Fashionable and costly toilets.

Thirteenth Matinée of DIVORCE, Saturday next at 1½.
SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.

DOREMUS. DOREMUS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.



P. T. BARNUM..........PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP..........MANAGER

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

VISITED BY **20,000** DAILY.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. Open EVERY DAY and EVENING, at the great Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st., from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

100,000 Curiosities. 500 Living Wild Animals.

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Fifty of the best Performers in the World.
SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.
Nothing like it ever seen on earth.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES
commence at 2 and 8.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
IN STEINWAY HALL,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, DEC. 2.
VOCALISTS:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
AND
MR. SANTLEY.
Pianist and Conductor,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.
Admission, $1.

Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on and after THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

DOREMUS—DOREMUS

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Nov. 21 and 28, Dec. 5 and 12.

Reserved seats at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 896; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room, No. 7 Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF CARRARA

MARBLE STATUARY
ever exhibited in this City, together with
SUPERB ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES.
ROMAN, FLORENTINE, ETRUSCAN AND POMPEIAN VASES, TAZZAS, &c.
Also, ELEGANT BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

The recent importation of Mr. Ulysse Giovannoni, WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, at NO. 7 FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, on MONDAY, Nov. 20, and following days, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. —THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, within their store:
115 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
10 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
706 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
115 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
2,633 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex steam-ship *Dacian*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 20, North River.

AUGUST MARTENS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUST MARTENS, auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, piano-forte, parlor suites, etageres, book-case, carpets, chamber, dining furniture, China-ware, glass-ware, silver-ware, &c.

REWARDS.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE given for any information leading to the identification of the carman who took the trunks and household effects from No. 60 Laight-st., on Monday morning last, Nov. 13, at about 7 o'clock, and answering to the following description: A rather stout man, probably fifty years of age; wore whiskers, sprinkled with gray; black hair, inclined to curl; had on a low black cloth hat, brown coat and blue overalls; he drove a two-wheeled furniture truck painted red; had a small dark-bay horse.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

$3,000 REWARD FOR THE RECOVery of goods (black and fancy silks) taken from the Bonded Warehouse in Laight-st., some time between SATURDAY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov 11 and 15.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:
100 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,000 pounds Bacon, Breakfast.
5,000 pounds Hams, Sugar Cured.
3,000 pounds Lard, "Leaf."
1,000 pounds Beef, Smoked.
500 barrels Flour.
100 barrels Flour, Extra Family.
10,000 pounds Beans, "P. M."
5,000 pounds Rice, Carolina.
20,000 pounds Coffee, Rio, Green.
5,000 pounds Coffee, Java, Green.
20,000 pounds Sugar, Yellow, equal to Stuart's "C."
5,000 pounds Sugar, Cut Loaf.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Granulated.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Crushed.
5,000 gallons Vinegar.
5,000 pounds Candles, Ada.
20,000 pounds Soap.
16,000 pounds Salt.
1,000 pounds Pepper, Black.

The usual conditions. Apply for information at this office.
WM. W. BURNS,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,
THE GREAT DRAMATIC SUCCESS,
ROSEDALE.
NEW MUSIC.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW COSTUMES, UNIFORMS,
and the
FOLLOWING ARTISTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Early application is respectfully recommended, as the announcement

STANDING ROOM ONLY

is made early each evening. Performance begins at 8 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.
Demonstrative popular APPLAUSE.
Houses nightly crowded TO OVERFLOWING.
"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE" with AIMEE in the title role.

Owing to great demand the opera will be continued for a limited number of nights with new costumes and orchestra.

Saturday Matinee at 2.
"Le Pont des Soupirs" ready for production.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

CORNER 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
THIS MONDAY, NOV. 20, AND
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
COMEDY SEASON.
ANNIE LONSDALE,
AND HER GREAT COMBINATION
COMEDY COMPANY,
IN NEW AND SPARKLING COMEDIES,
AND ELEGANT CLASSICAL
EXTRAVAGANZAS.
New and original comedy in three acts,
THE PET OF THE PUBLIC,
in which Annie Lonsdale will be supported by a full and powerful company.
ENTIRELY NEW CLASSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments.
BACCHUS. BACCHUS.
ANNIE LONSDALE

in the leading rôle, with an unexceptionable brilliant cast. See bills of the day. Seats secured three days in advance, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
The Eminent Artists, HARRIGAN and HART.
Mlle. BONFANTI and BEAUTIFUL BALLET.
The RAYNORS, MAFFITT and BARTHOLEMEW.
THE WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN.
Mlle. GERALDINE and GEO. LEOPOLD,
AND GREAT OLIO COMPANY.
PROGRAMME CHANGED NIGHTLY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

SAPPHO, THE FAIRY STAR.
"The genius of the age."—*London Times.*
In Brough's burlesque, PRINCE AMABEL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DOREMUS. DOREMUS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.
EXTRA MATINEE AT 2½.
THE GROSS RECEIPTS FOR BENEFIT OF THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.
Tickets for sale at the principal hotels and Circus.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
OF
THE NEW TROUPE OF ARTISTS.

A FRESH PROGRAMME OF WONDERS.
BEAUTIFUL ACTS AND SUPERB FEATS BY
MISS LUCY WATSON, LE JEUNE BURT,
CHAS. REED.

DIVERTING PERFORMANCES BY
THE JEE BROTHERS, ALMONTE AND SEAL,
THE SURPRISING ATHLETES,
IN THEIR EXCITING CONTESTS OF SKILL.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL Branches of Music and Modern Languages.
ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, 820 BROADWAY, near 12TH-ST., over music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. removes up-town.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

"JOSH BILLINGS,"

THE INIMITABLE HUMORIST,
WILL LECTURE ON "HOTELS,"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. Admission, 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.—TUESDAY, NOV. 21, at 8 o'clock, Prince George Nicholas Galitzin's second Grand Russian Concert. A novel and most interesting programme will be interpreted by a grand orchestral and choral combination, under the direction of Prince Galitzin. Soloist, Mr. J. Levy. Assistant Conductor, Mr. G. Karlberg. Sale of tickets for second concert opens Saturday at the box-office, and at Nos. 114, 701, 751 and 820 Broadway. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Prince Galitzin's first Grand Choral and Orchestral Concert, THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

DOREMUS. DOREMUS.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, ON SOCIAL FREEDOM, at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, Nov. 20, 8 P. M. There will be no further excuse for ignorant misstatement, since she will give her own definition of Free Love. Admission, 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Nov. 10	2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 10	6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16th	11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th	12:00 M.	Friday, 17th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th	10:00 A. M.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light draught steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connections with all the early trains for the North and West. Fare, 50 cents.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS RECEPTION.—The steamer FLORENCE will make a trip to the Russian fleet, down the Bay, and will accompany the fleet and MARY POWELL to the City, Monday, Nov. 20. Leave Vestry-st., North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare for the trip, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Positively the last week of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

The Management having decided to comply with the request of the many admirers of these favorite artists, will devote this their last week to the representation of their famous and original roles in Tom Taylor's

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.

Bob Brierly, (his original character,)	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Emily St. Evremond, (her original character,)	Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Hawkshaw, (his original character,)	Mr. J. F. HAGEAN
Mr. Gibson, (his original character)	Mr. T. J. HIND
Jim Dalton	Mr. E. THORNE
Green Jones	Mr. M. W. FISKE
Melter Moss	Mr. C. W. BARRY
Maltby	Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD
May Edwards	Miss IONE BURKE

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MONDAY, Nov. 27, will positively be produced T. C. De Leon's new drama called
PARIS; OR DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.
ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF
HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. SOTHERN
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE OF MISS SUSAN DENIN and MR. J. B. STUDLEY.

THIS EVENING AT 8.	Production of the new drama BLACK SHEEP. BLACK SHEEP. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.	Mr. Levick's sensation drama of PALE JANET, WITH A SUPERIOR CAST.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8.

GRAND CONCERT

By COL. J. FISK, JR.'S, NINTH REGIMENT BAND, consisting of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, MUSICAL DIRECTOR: Mr. D. L. DOWNING, LEADER.

The management take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of the brilliant young cantatrice, MISS CASSIE RENZ, who, upon this occasion, will sing the aria from "Riggoletto," introducing the unprecedented G SHARP which created such a sensation in musical circles last spring.

MLLES. THERESE CASTELLAN and ELIZA DE TRY, whose wonderful performances upon the violin and violoncello have charmed the immense audiences of the Sunday-evening concerts at the Grand Opera-house, will appear in their national (Neapolitan) costume, and

MR. J. LEVY,
the world-renowned cornet soloist.

Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at No. 701 Broadway; Erie Ticket Office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the Hall.

DOREMUS. DOREMUS.

NEW
POPULAR
SCIENTIFIC
LECTURES,
At ASSOCIATION HALL
Nov. 21-28, Dec. 5-12.

Illustrated by a series of the most brilliant experiments ever given in New-York. Reserved seats course, $5; single lecture, $1 50. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall, 23d-st.

FAIR OF THE "SISTERS OF THE STRANGERS," in Chapel, Winthrop-place, Green-st., above Waverley-place. The interest manifested in this Fair has induced the ladies to continue it MONDAY, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Attend the Fair. Help the poor stranger. Learn the work of the society. Catholics and Protestants unite in its support.

DOREMUS. DOREMUS.

$330,000.—**ROYAL HAVANA** LOTTERY.—Plan and price-list sent by mail, free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York. Post-Office Box No. 4,264.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE COURSE of free lectures on *French* will be resumed WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M. Ladies especially invited. French also taught practically in private classes, by the easiest system known, so perfect that one cannot fail to learn to speak French in a very short time. For circular address, with stamp, PROFESSOR, No. 8 East 22d-st. N. B.—Those wishing to join free class will please register names at Cooper Institute.

LECTURE.—TRAVELS IN ORIENTAL and Bible lands, at Bedford-street M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 20 and 27, at 8 P. M., by Hon. I. S. DIEHL, for the benefit of the Women's Missionary Society.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices.

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,

Are now offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase pianos for cash.

None should purchase elsewhere before examining these splendid pianos.

WAREROOMS, NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

AN ELABORATELY CARVED ROSEwood, 7⅓ octave piano-forte for sale; a bargain for cash; richly finished with four round corners, back same as front; double serpentine elegant carved legs, improved scale, double metallic plate, over-strung bass, agraffe and rich powerful tone; made by best City makers to order; is new and warranted for five years; reliable and recherché; price $425; has box for shipping. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., day or evening, for four days.

"SNOW LIES WHITE," A MUSICAL gem, by ARTHUR SULLIVAN, 40c.; also Mignon's song, "Hast Thou e'er Seen the Land?" 40c.; and the popular songs, "Maggie's Answer," "When You and I were Young, Maggie," "Sweet Bye and Bye," &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at No. 112 East 52d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., White Cottage.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING.
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. New classes, Wednesday, Saturday evenings. Terms reduced. All fashionable dances taught perfectly in one quarter.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING. LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MACHINERY.

TO COMB MACHINISTS.—WANTED, offers of the newest machinery in America for cutting combs of all kinds. Apply to S. R. STEWART & CO., Aberdeen Comb-works, Aberdeen, Scotland. Should this meet the eye of O. B. Gallup, formerly in their service, he is requested to communicate with Messrs. STEWART & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-HUNDRED HORSE power low-pressure beam engine, with three tubular boilers and their connections, in perfect order; cost $12,000; price $5,000. E. S. WINCHESTER & CO., Nos. 458 and 460 Federal-st., Boston.

THE KUKLUX.

Shameful State of Affairs in Georgia and Florida.

Murders and Every Form of Outrage Perpetrated with Impunity—What the Subcommittee Discovered.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Subcommittee of the Kuklux Investigating Committee, of which Representative Maynard was Chairman, which returned to this city last week, took testimony of the operations of the Klan in Georgia and Florida. After leaving here they first met in Atlanta on the 20th of October, and held examinations for twenty days, examining 138 witnesses. The Committee found on reaching Atlanta that about seventy witnesses had been before the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court. They were examined in cases which were prosecuted for these outrages. The most of them were whites or blacks who had been cruelly scourged. There were some cases of the grossest barbarity. White and colored women had been stripped and beaten, and many of them bore the marks of violence on their persons. A good deal of lawlessness was found to prevail in several of the counties. Witnesses testified that they were afraid to give evidence before the local Courts for fear of being murdered or having their property burned. One wealthy planter was examined, and on the same day his mill, and cotton and other property, to the value of $12,000, were burned. There were witnesses summoned by the minority of the Committee who testified that everything was peaceable and orderly; but, on the contrary, a great many murders were proved, and in all cases the guilty parties were unpunished. In many cases not even attempts were made to punish them. The counties in which the greatest lawlessness prevailed were Jackson, Haralson, White, Floyd, Gwinette and Burke. Ben. Hill, a very prominent politician in the State gave it as his opinion that Toombs, Stephens and some other extreme men were endeavoring to incite the people to a new attempt at revolt. Witnesses were brought to Atlanta from nearly every county in the State. In one case United States troops who were escorting witnesses back to White County were attacked by unknown parties. From Atlanta the Committee went to Jacksonville, Fla., where they examined witnesses four days. Thirty-three were examined. The testimony disclosed the fact that the organization was in existence in every part of the State. The constitution and by-laws of the organization were produced by one witness who was a member of it. Some of the principal officers were examined. The organization was known by the name of Democratic clubs, but the constitution disclosed a provision in which a secret service bureau, as it was termed, was formed. One of the leading members admitted that one of the means of executing the secret orders was to force obnoxious citizens to leave the localities in which they lived. The testimony showed that in Jackson County 153 murders had been committed since the war, and not one of the guilty parties had been punished. They boasted that no carpet-bagger should live in the county. The blacks were so intimidated that many of them testified that not a fourth of their number would vote in the next election unless in some way protected. In this county last April J. Q. Dickinson, a gentleman of the highest culture, a graduate of Harvard College, a peaceable and orderly behaved citizen, was assassinated, and his death was followed by the boast that in him the corner-stone of the Radical Party had been removed. Among the worst counties in Florida were Jackson, Columbia, Hamilton, La Fayette and Alachua. The Committee, besides Mr. Maynard, the Chairman, was composed of Representatives Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Lansing, of New-York, Voorhees, of Indiana, and Senator Bayard, of Delaware. Wm. B. Lord was Stenographer, A. O. Morgan, Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. J. Ricks Clerk. Mr. Voorhees left the Committee at Atlanta on account of sickness.

THE GREAT UPRISING.

Sermon by Rev. R. Heber Newton at the Anthon Memorial Church.

The first of a series of Sunday evening discourses for the benefit of young men, was delivered last evening by Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of the Anthon Memorial Church in Forty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The series will be devoted to subjects under the classification of the "Teachings of the Times" and "The Lesson of the General Uprising," was selected as the theme of the opening address. Dispensing with the use of a text, Mr. Newton, in a terse and vigorous style, addressed himself to the question of wrong-doing, claiming that the possibility of its success was an accomplished fact. The history of all times afforded convincing testimony of its feasibility where its perpetrator had no conscience, but such success was not final. It had no permanency. It deters and overtops itself, and eventually results in ruin and disgrace. Punishment was the consequence of crime, and even though the criminal avoids detection and escapes the punishment which his sin entails, the silent beatings of his conscience cannot be quieted, and too late he ascertains that it were better if he had followed the promptings of virtue and truth. The Scriptural adage that the wicked man is held in the cords of his own sins did not possess that falseness of effete theory which the worldly ascribe to it, and the true philosophy of religion correctly appreciates its power and correctness. The success of fraud was dearly purchased at any price. It engendered a loss of self-respect, the contempt of our fellow-men, and the anger of God. But the power of succeeding in wrongful purposes, he asserted, was increased in proportion to the field of its labor. A sad and vengeance-awaking instance of this was supplied by a contemplation of the recent political events in this City. The history of civilized nations afforded no precedent or parallel for it. Such a disclosure of frauds of the grossest and most flagrant character was never developed in any community. With astonishing suddenness the people of this City awoke to a consciousness that they were robbed and betrayed by those whom they intrusted with the administration of their affairs; but the hour of reckoning came. The offenders were thrust from power; they were humiliated and disgraced, and the humblest in the community would scorn to exchange positions with them. The people rose in their might, burst the bonds which had been flung around them, and now stand forth as the true exponents of truth and justice. In this struggle he was proud to say that the young men of New-York took a glorious stand. It was an incident in local political history as gratifying as extraordinary and unexampled. It introduced into politics a moral tone, and invalidated the rowdy element which previously governed at our Municipal elections. The masses of the people who believed in good and honest government caught courage from the effort, and the result was a triumph which asserted the virtue of this great City, and placed it in a grand position before the entire nation. Without caring what their political opinions were, he earnestly sought to impress on the young men the necessity for participation in public affairs, by the exercise of their rights as citizens. It was a duty they owed, not merely to themselves but to the entire nation. It was a guarantee of their patriotism, an expression of their republican faith, an evidence of their desire for good government and an exhibition of true manly virtue. They should bear in mind that it involved a question which seriously affected their social and pecuniary interests, for a bad government was an evil which lived and fattened on their toil and property. He exhorted the young men to be mindful of their duties as citizens, to stand up for honest men for office, whatever be their political affiliations, and their City would attain a position in the world that would reflect lustre and honor on all its citizens.

The Losses of Gloucester.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* speaks thus of some of the losses sustained by the town of Gloucester, Mass.: "During the last decade it has met with constant misfortunes from fires, captures during the rebellion, and the annual losses in the fishing-fleet, the latter always attended with a fearful loss of hardy seaman, in the full vigor of their days. To be added to the above losses are the captures, seizures and condemnations of vessels for alleged violations of the fishing-treaty, amounting in the aggregate to a great sum. To show the terrible calamities experienced by the fishing-fleet, we will instance only three years since 1861, stating that every year not enumerated sustained losses of vessels and men that in any New-England community would have been considered awful calamities. In 1862, one hundred and forty-eight men were lost from Gloucester, and at least twenty-five schooners, worth $150,000. In 1870, thirteen vessels and eighty-eight men. In 1871, twenty-two valuable vessels, worth $103,000, and one hundred and thirty-seven lives; the men lost in 1871 leaving forty-five widows, and probably at least one hundred fatherless children. We have not exaggerated in the least this painful recital; we have not told half the truth or given one-half of the fearful statistics. But this noble community of Gloucester has borne these dreadful sorrows with an energy and heroism which it would be found difficult to parallel in the United States. These calamities have come upon a town of 12,000 to 15,000 people, and the lowest valuation per capita, almost to be found in Massachusetts."

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST FIRE.

An Examination of its Causes and Extent—Why so Many Entire Families Were Swept Away—The Urgent Needs of Wisconsin.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 16.

The story of the Wisconsin fires has never yet been told, and, from the suddenness of the calamity and the intensity of the clouds of fire, its fullest extent can never be known. From Mr. J. Harris, chief messenger of the House of Representatives, who was an eye-witness of the fury of the flames on the fatal Sunday night of the 8th of October, and who has just returned from Green Bay, Wis., we are enabled to give to the public a statement of the number of the families who were wholly swept away in that terrible holocaust of fire.

In the towns of Brussell, Union, Nasewaupee, and Gardner, in Door County, on the east shore of Green Bay, six families, numbering forty persons, were burnt to death; also thirteen other families, of from two to four in each family. In these four towns in Door County, the total is 117 persons burned to death, beside a large number severely and slightly burned, and there are 167 families rendered homeless, with loss of all they possessed.

In the town of Peshtigo, in Oconto County, on the west shore of Green Bay, twenty-five families, numbering 157 persons, were burnt to death; also forty-six other families, of from two to four in each family. At Peshtigo, including the upper, middle and lower Sugar Bush farming settlements, the number of bodies identified and buried was, at the last account, 536, while the number of bodies reduced to ashes by the intense heat can never be known, and the destitute persons number over 1,200 souls.

The foregoing statements apply only to Door and Oconto Counties, and do not include the destruction of life and property in Kewaunee and Brown Counties, from which only partial lists of the losses have as yet been gathered up; but the loss of life there is said to exceed 100, and there must be many hundreds of destitute persons to provide for.

Many persons express surprise that so many human beings perished in the flames, and ask: "Why could they not escape?" Mr. Harris, who resides in that part of Wisconsin swept by the fire, explains this by showing on the map that the Sugar Bush settlements, where the greatest loss of life occurred, were located in the dense forests, entirely surrounded by timber of large growth, and are situate from three to five miles away from the Peshtigo River, which was the only chance for escape. The fiery tornado came upon these people with such fury, and so suddenly, that there was no escape, and this fact accounts for so many families being swept away. The same holds good of the frightful loss of life at Williamson's Mill, in the town of Gardner, in Door County, near Sturgeon Bay, where the saw-mill and other buildings, with about seventy men, women and children, were located in the woods, surrounded by the dense hemlock forest, through which there was but one road, and that choked up with *débris* from the shingle-mill of the most combustible kind, leaving no chance for escape when the tornado struck them, as is shown by the horrible fact that, of the seventy persons hemmed in there by walls of fire, sixty-one, including the Williamson family, were burned to death. The village of Peshtigo being built on both sides of the Peshtigo River, the latter afforded means of escape to several hundred of the inhabitants, of whom, but for that opportunity, numbers more would have perished. So, too, at the village of Menekaunne, the whole place, including the splendid new saw-mill of Jesse Spalding & Co., just built at a cost of $80,000, was swept clean in less than an hour; but being located on the shore of Green Bay, the inhabitants all escaped by taking to steamtugs, sail-boats and other craft, and no lives were lost. Our informant, Mr. Harris, was at Menekaunne on the night of the fire. He visited Peshtigo after the fire, and subsequently the other burnt towns on both sides of Green Bay, and says that no pen can describe what he saw on that fatal night, nor can tongue tell of the sufferings of the hundreds who perished in the flames, or of the thousands who escaped. In going through the burnt towns back in the woods, and witnessing the wide-spread desolation, the wonder is that so many escaped alive, and many of those who did escape were saved by throwing dirt on each other to keep from burning.

Another reason for the great destruction of life and property in Wisconsin is found in the fact that no rain had fallen for three months before the 8th of October; the clearings and the woods, and even the swamps, were as dry as tinder, and the people had been fighting the fires in the woods for several weeks before; all that part of Wisconsin was full of fire and smoke, and when the tornado came upon them it swept all before it, traveling faster than the people, who were struck down while running for a place of safety. The intensity of the fire may be gathered from the statement made by Mr. Harris, that when he was at Peshtigo, after the fire, his attention was called to a mass of ashes at the spot where was the kitchen of the large boarding-house. It appears that before the flames reached that house numbers of people fled there for safety. It is said that the kitchen was full of people, and that an immense sheet of flame struck the house so suddenly that none are known to have escaped. All that remains is a pile of human ashes, from which can be picked out pieces of human bones, the largest not two inches long, and those split and broken. The village of Peshtigo, with its saw-mills, factories, hotels, churches, school-houses, stores, and fine residences, were all in flames in half an hour, and the whole is swept clean as a prairie.

As soon as daylight came on the Monday morning after the fire everything was done that could be done for the sufferers by the few surgeons living there, but to add to the anguish of the hour the telegraph-poles were burnt down, and they were sixty miles from Green Bay City, the nearest telegraph-station in operation. The Lake Superior steamers not running a boat on Mondays, it was Tuesday forenoon before dispatches could be sent away for help. Mr. Harris sent dispatches by that boat to Gov. Fairchild and to the Mayors of the Cities of Green Bay, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Milwaukee, calling for medical aid and supplies for the survivors, but the dispatches did not reach those gentlemen until Tuesday night, and it was Wednesday noon before the surgeons and nurses and supplies arrived, and it was near the end of the week before the outside world knew the extent of the calamity and the sufferings of the people of Wisconsin.

The great calamity at Chicago was known wherever the wires penetrated by the Monday night, while the fires were yet burning, and towns and cities and States vied with each other in forwarding instant relief of all kinds to the sufferers, while to Wisconsin's fearful and greater sacrifice of human life was superadded the loss of the telegraph—the loss of which prevented a large amount of relief being forwarded to Wisconsin, so much needed by her suffering people. Large amounts of money were instantly raised for the relief of Chicago by benevolent and wealthy individuals, by corporations, and by cities, and legislatures, a portion of which would doubtless have been given to Wisconsin had her calamity in all its fearfulness been known earlier throughout the country. Chicago will need all that is being poured into her lap, but while this generosity is flowing in upon her, do not let the sufferings of Wisconsin be forgotten.

Gov. Fairchild has visited the burnt towns on Green Bay, and gathered up the facts of the condition of the sufferers, and says that all are now supplied with food and clothing, but that from 3,000 to 4,000 people will have to be housed and fed for the next six to nine months, until they can get back on their farms and raise the next year's crop. While the supply of food and clothing forwarded to Wisconsin has been generous and ample, the amount of cash funds in the hands of the Relief Committees will be wholly inadequate to meet the demands made upon them. Further contributions of money will be needed to feed these people, to rebuild their houses, and furnish them with farming tools, furniture, seed, and feed for the cattle saved from the flames, and looking to what has already been done for these suffering people by the outburst of American generosity, we have full faith that it will be as generously continued until the afflicted are able to help themselves.

Moore, the Emigrant Swindler—Why is He not Arrested?—Why is the Bail-Bond not Enforced?

Our readers will remember that on the 17th of August last, Charles Moore, of No. 508 Canal-street, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of swindling Anton Kormack, a German emigrant, out of $900 on the 6th of June, when he engaged from him a passage to Europe on the steamer *Westphalia*. Justice Dowling committed him in the sum of $10,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions. Bail was given by James Dalland, of No. 59 Greenwich-street, and the prisoner was discharged. The case was sent before the Grand Jury and a true bill found against Moore, which was filed in the Court of General Sessions on the 29th of August, and the complainant sent to Ward's Island Emigrant Refuge. The case was called different times, but Moore did not appear in Court until Sept. 14, when he pleaded "Not guilty." On the 28th of September the complainant was removed from Ward's Island by a Court officer, by order of Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, and taken to the District-Attorney's office. The officer who had him in charge offered him, it is said, at first $500, then $740, and finally the whole amount of his loss, on condition of returning at once to Europe. On refusing these offers, he was locked up over night at a Station-house, and taken to the House of Detention, where he has remained ever since. The case was called at the Court of General Sessions on the 11th of October, and Moore not appearing, the Court declared the bail forfeited, and issued a bench-warrant for the arrest of Moore. The warrant was at once sent to head-quarters, and was given by Capt. Irving to one of the detectives. The bail-bond was sent the same day to the Sheriff's office. It has not been collected. A gentleman wrote on two occasions to Judson Jarvis, Clerk of Arrests, making inquiries relative to the non-arrest of Moore and the non-collection of the amount of bail, but Judson Jarvis turned a deaf ear to all inquiries and sent no reply to the communications. It is currently stated in the First Ward that if the bail-bond was enforced, Moore would be surrendered. It is also stated that Moore was and is in the State of New-Jersey, and receives the protection of the Police in Jersey City. He was seen at Catskill, although a detective who went there could not find him. If the Sheriff and detectives acted in good faith and worked in earnest, Moore could have been arrested long ago. The rumor that he had gone to Europe is unfounded.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Letter to the People of Oregon from the Poet's Wife.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

Sir: As Joaquin Miller is now expected to arrive in Portland, I deem it my duty to say a few words in his behalf to the people of Oregon. I have received many letters from different sources requesting me to disclose as much of his conduct toward his children as I will. Although I feel that these things concern no one on the face of the earth but my children and me, still he belongs to the world now, and I have remained silent until remarks have been carried so far as to make my children subjects of idle gossip, and deem it right to now ask a truce to charges and accusations, and request of you to behold the poet and receive him in a manner that will give due tribute to his genius and success. Mr. Miller has earned a fame, and an appreciation of his efforts should be awarded him. He is a man of literary culture and research; he has read constantly, industriously, and had command of the very best of literature, ancient and modern. It had been his sole ambition for years to go to Europe and acquire a literary fame. He felt, and justly, that he was gifted, and his mind being of fine, poetic structure, and his brain very delicately organized, the coarse and practical duties of providing for a family and the annoyance of children conflicted with his dreams and literary whims. So, when he wrote me that he would be absent in Europe five or six years, and in the meantime I need not expect to hear from him often, as he should be very busy, I asked for and obtained a divorce in the Courts of Lane County, and your singer was loosed and free, and no longer chained to the annoying cares of a family. He could give his whole attention to his poems. I myself sympathize with him in his desire to have time and money to "tamper with the Muses" and cultivate his taste and talent for literature, and I feel that all poets and authors will also sympathize with him.

I did not intend that my misfortunes should be publicly known. Illness overtook me in Portland, and by irregularities of the mails and accidents we were cut off for a time from communication with our friends. My younger brother was with me, and I did not ask for assistance; but by accident my friends found me. I must ever remain grateful to them for timely and generous assistance; but they can bear me witness that I made no public complaint, and the charges made against Mr. Miller were not made with my knowledge. I was as much surprised to see them as any one. If, in five years of labor and complete isolation from my relatives and the world, I worked with him, and not even my nearest neighbor or dearest friend heard one complaint or murmur from my lips; if, through that long Winter in Portland, I sewed humbly day after day and night after night as long as I was able; passed the offices and residences of our mutual friends, who were leading and wealthy people, and chose rather to let my babes come upon the verge of starvation than to blemish his reputation by letting my circumstances be known, it is not likely that after the day of hope came, and all was over, I should publicly make known what I had tried so hard to conceal.

As I said before, Mr. Miller felt that he had gifts of mind, and if his system of economy was rigid and hard to endure, it was, at least, a success; and if he needed all his money to carry out his plans, I am satisfied that he thus used it. The bitter experience of the past cannot come again. My babes lived through all, and I am more than satisfied. I am grateful, and all is well. The absurd statement of the Eugene *Journal* that I had indignantly returned money that Mr. Miller sent me, is incorrect; and his informers are as economical of truth as they are of affection for their own flesh and blood. It would be a sad time to show indignation toward a father when his babes were suffering for the necessaries of life. Joaquin Miller does not claim that he has ever sent a dollar to his children, or provided anything for them in any way from the time of his leaving Oregon until about two months ago, when he sent me $25. He has sent $50 to Mrs. B. Cooke, for my little girl, and $25 to my mother, who has the care of my younger children. He will doubtless make explanations which will be satisfactory to those interested when he returns. It is true that I had a home with my widowed mother, but the place was dreary and secluded, and there was not a church or school-house within fifty miles of my mother's home. So I did not deem it a proper place to educate my children, and I came away, bringing them with me, which was contrary to the decree of the Court, which gave the two elder children to the care of my mother. As I brought them away, he was released by law from caring for them, and I have no reason to complain, nor can any one have, justly. Two hundred dollars a year alimony was allowed, but as it was not secured, you will readily see that Mr. Miller was entirely released from any obligations. The marital relations between Mr. Miller and myself are dissolved, but that does not prevent our holding our precious babes in mutual love and protection; and, although there are many false sentiments in society in regard to these things, I beg the privilege of exercising my own judgment in regard to my duty toward the father of my children and my children. As we are both mortals, it would be affectation in me were I to profess to take upon myself all the blame, but I ask to bear my full share. The many who feel an interest in him are of more consequence than the few who know and love me, and henceforth I would have you deal only with him as a poet and author. Pronounce your judgment upon his books. Know him by his epic heroes. No mortal man can go beyond himself in any conception. When he attempts to he only strikes against the border of his imagination and rebounds further back, and when man attempts to image a god he takes a step back and puts upon the shoulders of his god wings which belong to a lower order of creation. Good sometimes comes of evil; the most deadly pistil exhales a delicate perfume, and our separation and sorrows produced the poems of "Myrrh" and "Even So." If I have, after all, recovered my health and sometimes smile as others do, I feel that I have some kind of apology. If I am not today the shadowy, faded woman that might be expected, I beg pardon; and if, as a facetious editor writes, I must go "down the stream of life alongside of Lady Byron, Mrs. Bulwer, and the obstreperous wife of the author of 'Boz,'" let that be my punishment.

M. M. MILLER.

Salem, Oregon, Nov. 5, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Result of the Official Canvass in Richmond County.

The following is the result of the official canvass in Richmond County, as declared by the Board of Supervisors sitting as County Canvassers:

Secretary of State—Willers, 2,390; Scribner, 2,201; majority, 189.

Controller—Nichols, 2,375; Hopkins, 2,213; majority, 162.

Treasurer—Bristol, 2,376; Raines, 2,213; majority, 163.

Attorney-General—Champlain, 2,346; Barlow, 2,247; majority, 99.

Engineer and Surveyor—Richmond, 2,379; Taylor, 2,212; majority, 167.

State Prison Inspector—McNiel, 2,370; Kirkpatrick, 2,190; majority, 180.

State Senator—Cook, 2,488; Deane, 2,092; majority, 396.

Assembly—Gwynne, 1,958; Judd, 2,628; majority, 670.

County Judge—Metcalf, 2,918; Sadler, 1,612; majority, 1,306.

District-Attorney—Rawson, 2,294; Westervelt, 2,276; majority, 18.

Coroners—Lea, 2,398; Connor, 2,180; majority, 218.

Coroners—Tappan, 2,356; Martindale, 2,207; majority, 149.

Superintendent of Poor—Bender, 2,278; Wilson, 2,297; majority, 19.

Justice Supreme Court—Barnard, 4,551.

Additional Official Returns of the Vote for Secretary of State.

In the following statement are included such additional returns from the several counties, of the vote of New-York for Secretary of State, as have yet reached us:

	—1871—		—1870—	
	Scribner.	Willers.	Woodford.	Hoffman.
Previously reported	317737	292758	303964	323306
Delaware	5065	4010	5353	4447
Greene	2801	3347	3102	3759
Niagara	4651	3870	4791	4322
Richmond	2201	2390	1923	2799
Total, 55 counties	332455	306375	319133	338633

In these fifty-five counties the Republicans have a majority of 26,080 votes. The counties of Erie, Kings, Otsego, Putnam, and Yates, remain to be heard from. Unofficial, and therefore not entirely trustworthy, reports from these give a net Democratic majority of 8,442. Deducting this from the figures given above we have in the entire State a Republican majority of 17,638. The Democratic majority last year on the vote for Governor was 33,096.

NEW-YORK TARGETEERS.

The idea suggested by a New-York target company to one who has never seen the thing itself, or had his carriage obstructed in the streets while it was passing, is widely different from the unpleasant original visions of bold Robin Hood in the merry greenwood, and of his followers who pulled such amazing long bows, which flit across the innocent mind of the agricultural reader. Memories of Walter Scott, of the shooting at the popinjay in *Old Mortality*, are evoked by the words target company. To New-Yorkers it is unnecessary to point out that they have never associated anything romantic or even agreeable with this subject. They have too often seen a drunken procession of some twenty-seven men in soldiers' overcoats, with muskets and bayonets waddling about on their uneasy shoulders. They have had the misfortune to come in contact with the peculiar rabble that invariably acted as sidewalk committee to the target heroes in the street. Their eyes have invariably been attracted by a circle of wood surrounded by a gay wreath of calico flowers, behind which has ever followed three or four carriages filled with red-faced brutal men with diamond studs and shiny hats. Getting out of the way on such occasions and holding tightly to their watches, New-Yorkers exclaimed with disgust, "another of those confounded target companies."

The truth is, that the citizens had no reason to sympathize with target companies. They were, for they are now a thing of the past, the most hideous development of personality which the disintegration of the Democratic Party in New-York afforded. Every man who aspired to political life started an association or a target company bearing his name. The most amusing of these, as well as the most blatant, was the Shandley Legion, which numbered in its ranks hundreds of men, including many journalists, lawyers, negro-minstrels, mechanics, professional roughs, &c., even including a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Captain of the Seventh. The prizes, according to report, were very numerous and valuable, and instead of being shot for were decided by lottery to the great mortification of those who could shoot. Rumor declared loudly that the arrangements for the lottery were so fixed that only Shandley's political supporters and useful men received prizes. But perhaps the target company may be better appreciated by a description of the small associations got up by very low down under-strappers in which the miscellaneous prizes is a pretense for promiscuous pocket picking along the line of march, orgies of intoxication at the end of the journey, and open-faced robbery of all the stores which the incautious proprietors have permitted to remain open on their return. The prize or prizes, if there is more than one, have been procured by striking all the politicians in the district. The excursions generally take place from the 1st of October until after election, and no sooner was it understood that A, B, or C was going to run for office than delegations from the target companies began to pour in with requests for donations. It would seem that having the nomination of Tammany, or expecting it for solid reasons, the candidates would not be scared out of their greenbacks by these target beggars. Yet as there always were burly ruffians with repeating proclivities and affinities among these target companies, who could work mischief in the district, the candidates generally compromised by giving them as little as they possibly could without being considered mean. They were not always so fortunate, however. In the Sixth Ward a target company applied to Judge Dowling and got quite a handsome present. Immediately a swarm of companies waited upon him, but the doughty terror of burglars swore at them frightfully, and picking out a few of his old customers in the Tombs, intimated roundly that he would send them up to the Island for a month as vagrants if they troubled him. After this he was left at peace.

The procession of a target company on a wet day is a mournful sight. At the head comes a miserable looking band of musicians, with instruments that have never been polished from the moment that they left the factory. They play some doleful tune, to which even the best trained soldiers could hardly keep step. The ragged regiment that follows has no great pretension to discipline and makes no effort to keep step. In front of them, indeed, marches one tall, fine fellow, with a flag, who does not belong to the company, and has been hired for the occasion at $5 for the day and all he can eat and drink. The following, however, of twenty or thirty men draggles through the mud with hopeless despondency painted on every face. They shift their muskets from arm to arm so recklessly that the bayonet describes a sweep which threatens the integrity of neighboring eyes, and has on occasions knocked off neighboring hats. Down comes the soft swizzle of the rain, and plashing up to their eyes in mud wade the unhappy targeteers. They are in the way of all the vehicles; they know it, and the only thing that consoles their wretchedness is the consciousness that they are so completely a nuisance, and that they have no business in the middle of the street. Some of them have paper bouquets, painted gaudily, but affected in streaks by the rain, which has combined tints after an unseemly fashion. Some of them have military hats with dangling plumes, which cling with moist pertinacity to their countenances and refuse to wave proudly. Almost all have ragged pantaloons and leaky boots, whose deficiencies have been covered from observation by the kindly mud. They are supposed to be enjoying themselves, but it is evident that they are storing up sentiments of deadly hatred to the human race which they will demonstrate practically in their return by going through the stores along the route. One or two have fallen, overcome by the proverbial slipperiness of sinners' ways, and the amount of whisky stowed under their hats. Their overcoats and faces are covered with a fine brown mellow coat of mud, and they look more like resurrection men who have been prospecting unsuccessfully in a newly dug grave, than gallant targeteers. But as the longest lane will have a turning, so at last the excursionists arrive at their destination. They have dinner, and drink plentifully to insure precision of aim. Then the shooting commences. The target is stuck up, and the contestants try their skill, which is not marvelous. The fact is that the target is seldom touched, while things are made lively for everybody within a radius of a mile. It is wonderful where the bullets contrive to go. As Diogenes remarked of an unskillful archer, the only safe place is in front of the target, and everywhere else is to be considered dangerous. Everything being settled comfortably, the targeteers drink themselves into a state of uproarious frenzy and rob every one they meet on their way home.

The Latter-Day Saints in Williamsburg.

Women and children constituted the majority of the congregation worshiping in the Mormon Branch Church, Williamsburg, yesterday. The Saints appeared sad, and gave full expression to the grief that overpowered them. Elder Winkworth presided. In his opening prayer he thanked God that His Saints were still permitted to worship Him according to their consciences, and with great pathos implored His aid and protection. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then partaken of by the congregation, after which Elder Butts and others bore testimony to the faith that was in them.

The members of this congregation are leaving daily for Salt Lake City, and their final hegira is not far off.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Teutonia Maennerchor gave an entertainment at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening. It was largely attended.

Saturday afternoon the show-case of Marcus C. Rich was stolen from the hallway of No. 543 Broadway.

The Vocal Society Harmonia gave a concert and ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, which was greatly enjoyed by all participating.

The Rutger Mission noon-day prayer-meeting is held every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, in the old Rutger Mansion, between Clinton and Jefferson streets.

The Cooper Union free course of lectures on French commences next Wednesday at 8 P. M. at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Prof. Etinne Lambert gives an elucidation of the oral system of instruction in the language.

Patrolman Schneittacher, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday morning found at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, a gold watch with a broken chain attached. It was sent to the Property Clerk to await an owner.

The United Butchers of New-York and vicinity, at a meeting in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, yesterday afternoon, appointed a committee to collect contributions for the relief of their suffering brethren in Chicago.

About 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, the premises of J. Hearn & Son, No. 775 Broadway, were entered by a sneak-thief and robbed of a velvet cloak worth $90. There is no clue to the thief or the property.

Julia Lawlor, aged seven years, of No. 165 Bowery, Saturday night fell into a cellar in Broome-street, and received injuries from which she died yesterday. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest.

Some unknown boys yesterday afternoon set fire to the stable of Wm. Tracy, No. 448 West Twenty-ninth-street, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. None of the guilty youths have yet been arrested.

The sixth anniversary of the Burchard Literary Union will be celebrated on Tuesday evening in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church. Addresses will be made by a number of the members, together with other interesting exercises.

The German Fat Men's Association, numbering between fifty and sixty "two-hundred-pounders," met yesterday afternoon in the Germania Assembly Rooms, and completed arrangements for turning out on Thursday for their annual picnic and target excursion.

The New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers will hold their monthly meeting at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second-street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

The New-York Maennerchor, a popular German vocal organization, gave a concert last evening, at the hall of the Lese Verein, Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street, which was largely patronized by the numerous friends of the organization.

In an affray, early yesterday morning, Roger Betts, of No. 101 Roosevelt-street, was stabbed and dangerously wounded by Jeremiah Evans, of No. 13 Oak-street. Betts was taken to Park Hospital, and Evans locked up to await the result of the injuries.

James McConnell, aged fifty years, Saturday night went into the liquor saloon of John J. Dillon, No. 61 Spring-street, and as he had no home was permitted to sleep in the store. Yesterday morning when the place was opened he was found dead.

Frederick Krutz, a waiter at No. 206 Church-street, for stealing $50 which his employer, Abraham Schmitt, of No. 23 New-street, had given him to get changed, was yesterday arrested and committed for trial by Justice Dowling.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. W. Gregory read a paper entitled "The International; the Spectre which Haunts the Thrones of Europe," before the weekly meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference. The paper was discussed by C. Osborne Ward, Ira B. Davis, Dr. Kinquet, Alfred Brisbane and others.

An affray occurred yesterday in Fourteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, in which Walter Shields, of No. 411 Bleecker-street, was cut by James B. Sullivan, of No. 315 East Twenty-fifth-street, on the head and severely wounded. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

Thos. Eagan being found at a late hour of Saturday night acting in a disorderly manner in front of No. 6 West-street, was arrested by Patrolman O'Brien, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, when he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the officer, but was knocked down and secured before he could fire. Yesterday he was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court and was committed for trial.

Late on Saturday night, Isaac Curron and Andrew Slattery were found leaving the residence of Martin Callahan, Seventy-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, having with them clothing of the value of $92, which they had stolen from the house. They were taken to the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and were committed to answer without bail.

LONG ISLAND.

During the past week the inmates of the Town Poorhouse, in most of the towns of Suffolk County were removed to the new County Poorhouse, at Yaphank.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Queens County to enlarge the Court House, met on Saturday to receive proposals.

The new time-table of the Flushing and North-side Railroad goes into effect on Monday, Nov. 27. The same number of trains will be run, but a radical change will be made with the Great Neck and Main-street trains.

Mrs. J. W. Smith and some friends narrowly escaped injury at the hands of some sportsmen shooting quail at Sag Harbor, a few days since. The ladies were struck by some stray shot, but not seriously injured.

A few days since the brig *Flora Goodale* was launched from the yard of Wm. Bacon at East Setauket. Her dimensions are, length, 115 feet; beam, 31 feet; hold 16 feet; and is owned at Setauket and New-York.

The whole vote this year of Suffolk County is 6,688—1,612 less than last year. The Democratic vote is 1,208 less than last year; the Republican but 404, showing a much larger percentage of the Republican vote polled this Fall, than of the Democratic.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Queens County takes place at Mineola on Tuesday, Nov. 28. Mr. Jones, the President, declines renomination. The names of Mr. Leverick, of Newtown, the Vice-President, Mr. Robert Willets and Hon. B. W. Downing, of Flushing, are mentioned as candidates for the office.

The town of Huntington has a large Poor Farm and a good house for the support of the town poor, of which there are fifteen. It seems that $7,000 for a number of years has been expended in support of the establishment, which ought not to cost $2,000. The citizens of the place are now asking what is done with the $5,000.

George Howell, of Riverhead, died last week from the effects of a gun-shot wound received eleven years ago. At that time Mr. Howell was husking corn in the field, when Augustus Terry, a lunatic, fired at him, at point-blank range, a charge of bird-shot, taking effect in his head and breast. Howell partially recovered, but seemed to gradually loose his mind, and finally became perfectly helpless until his death last week. Terry was confined in the asylum.

Considerable indignation has been expressed in Long Island City on account of the poor quality of gas furnished by the Gas Company. The complaint is that while burning it emits a dense sulphurous smoke, and discolors picture frames, beside being very unhealthy. It seems, from investigating the affair, that it was purely accidental—that one of the workmen run off a large quantity of non-purified gas. On Saturday night all the gas from the gasometer and street-main was blown off, and the Company promises pure gas in the future.

STATEN ISLAND.

There are $15,000 unpaid taxes due the village of Edgewater.

Yesterday the funeral of Mr. John Galagar, a prominent politician of Stapleton, took place at St. John's Church, Clifton, and was largely attended.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Saturday, Peter Kehoe, a cripple, living on Cabinet-street, Newark, fell in the street and broke his leg.

A slight fire occurred at midnight on Saturday, in the hardware-store of Reynolds & Zahn, on Mechanic-street, Newark.

John Cusick, living on Nassau-street, Newark, was yesterday arrested, charged with having stolen a silver watch, valued at $40, from John Mulford.

Charles Bermeister, who was run over on the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railroad last week, died, yesterday, at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

Charles Heted and Laura Gringer were yesterday arrested in New-York by Detective Connolly, of Jersey City, charged with complicity with the gang of burglars lately operating in West Hoboken.

Judge Depue has set to-morrow for the argument in the suit for a mandamus to compel Mayor Ricord, of Newark, to sign the Nicolson pavement contract, which he refused to sign after it had been passed over his veto.

While gunning near Uniontown, on Thursday, John Robinson, of Rahway, was dangerously if not fatally injured. His dog leaped at him, striking the hammer of his gun, which was raised, discharging the piece and lodging the load in his side and shoulder, inflicting a fearful wound.

A man, giving the name of Henry Clayton, was arrested at Newark on Saturday evening, charged with having passed a forged or worthless draft for $250 on Mr. Degraw, of Rahway, in payment of his hotel bill. On Clayton's person were found two other drafts for $647, supposed to be bogus, and also a number of blank checks.

A few days ago the East Newark Bridge, at the foot of Bridge-street, Newark, was purchased from the turnpike companies by the Hudson and Essex County Freeholders, and made free. The price paid was $71,000. The Company has now increased its tolls on the Hackensack Bridge, so that they are as great as those formerly charged for crossing both bridges.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	Nov. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Nov. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Nov. 25	New-York	Bremen.
Egypt	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Nov. 25	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Morro Castle	Nov. 23	New-York	Havana.
South America	Nov. 23	New-York	Rio.
City of Mexico	Nov. 24	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—H. S. Pettit, E. S. Talbot, F. W. Brown, R. S. Cox, P. Friedenberg, J. Steinfield, A. Zatzewski, Jno. H. McWork, Chs. E. Elsworth, W. H. Aitkin, Jas. Whaller, Jas. Sullivan, Chs. Sprague, Jno. Perline, M. Cooper.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..6:53 | Sun sets....4:38 | Moon sets..12:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:59 | Gov. Island..2:48 | Hell Gate...4:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston Nov. 9, and Key West 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers, to George B. Merrick.

Russian steam-frigate Svetlana, Capt. Kremer, Vice-Admiral Possiet, Chief of Squadron, Maderia, Oct. 10. She is 3,000 tons burden, 360 horse-power, and mounts ten guns. Has had heavy head winds most of the passage.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to the Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Straithearn, (of Glasgow,) Jarmas, Glasgow 25 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Nov. 3, lat. 52, lon. 37, had a revolving hurricane, commencing at S. E. and going round to N. W., lasting three days, during which split upper fore and main-topsail; at the same time John Gourt, seaman, of Glasgow, aged 26 years, fell from the foretopmast rigging overboard and was drowned.

Ship Cherokee, Forgie, of and 38 ds. from Glasgow, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Is anchored off the Light-ship.

Bark Lebanon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lane, London Sept. 25, with mdse. to S. L. Merchant & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Wm. Farron, Lindsley, New-Haven. While passing through Hell Gate, at 6 A. M., ran ashore on the Negro Heads, and is slightly damaged; will come off at next high water.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Abbie Willard, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Manlove, Hallock, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Jones, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Empire, Dennis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Huntress, Brown, Elizabethport, for Rockland.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pilcher, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Lookout, Pomeroy, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Stephen, Taber, Clark, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. E. M. Bascom, Bascom, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Steelman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Bliss, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Olive Haywood, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth, Ogden, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Dayton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Parallel, McFadden, Cutler, Me., with lath and herring to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Charm, Starr, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Bean, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alpha, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia, Mason, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Susan McDivett, McDivett, New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. Geo. Twibell, Herring, New-Haven.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, Sanwich.

Schr. John W. Bell, Price, Taunton.

Schr. Snow Squall, Fletcher, Virginia.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Prescott, Somerset.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Arr. steamers Palmyra, from Liverpool; Achilles, from Philadelphia; Aries, from do.; Panther, from do.; Glaucus, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Schiller, (N. G.,) Wisch, from Havre, arrived 18th, and anchored at S. W. Spit for orders. Reports having had rough weather and heavy N. W. and W. winds the entire passage.

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Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
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FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

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B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
HAVING
Greatly Reduced the Prices
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E. REMINGTON & SONS'
MILITARY AND SPORTING
ARMS.
The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.
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FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
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BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
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THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
Choice Solitaire
and matched Stones
of extra fine quality.
A very large assortment of mounted and unmounted Stones.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway,
Branch Office, No. 586 6th-av.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.
Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,
$4,813,560 94.
LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured	$2,139,213 00	
Other Liabilities	291,326 79	
		$2,430,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks		1,375,000 00
		$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,
$1,008,021 15.
The Capital Stock of the Company is
$2,500,000.
THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.
THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.
GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

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Handkerchiefs,
MERINO AND SILK
Under-Wear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Drawers,
Robes de Chambre,
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WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
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ROBES,
WOLF ROBES, CARRIAGE ROBES,
SLEIGH ROBES,
Lap Robes, Horse Blankets.
The largest collection in the country, for sale by
SAMUEL SHETHAR & CO.,
No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

BELFAST GINGER ALE.
CAUTION.—CANTRELL & COCHRANE, of Belfast, Ireland, sole makers of the celebrated "BELFAST GINGER ALE," beg to caution the public that their Ginger Ale can only be had genuine from their wholesale agents for New-York—Mr. W. A. Ross, No. 3 Pine-st.; Messrs. J. Trippett Bros., No. 37 Nassau-st., and Messrs. Clark & Shults, No. 14 Vesey-st.